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NEW BRITISH THRIFT WAVE AIDS REVIVAL

Huge Savings Make Sound Basis for Stability When Prosperity Returns

CONDITIONS IN CHINA STIR TRADERS' HOPES

Settlement on Continent Main Essential for Britain's Financial Recovery

The following account of financial conditions in London shows that the stage is set for speedy recovery the moment more settled conditions come about on the Continent of Europe. The article forms part of the Financial Capitals feature, which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is printing periodically.*

By HARTLEY WITHERS
Formerly Director of Financial Inquiries in the British Treasury
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

"Unrelieved pessimism" would be the description generally given of the state of financial sentiment in London by anyone who spent a day in culling the views of bankers and financiers and stockbrokers. As I write, the papers are full of the long list of falls in the prices of all classes of securities, except oil and South African gold shares, that have to be faced by the few remaining operators for the rise.

Such operators, however, are almost extinct for the time being and their elimination has made the technical position of markets strong and in good shape for recovery whenever industrial and political conditions, at home and abroad, show signs of improvement.

Liquidation has lately been extensive here but it has been almost entirely on foreign account. The existence in London, alone among the chief markets for securities, of the dealer or jobber who specializes in trading on both sides, as buyer or seller, gives this center a degree of freedom in dealing that is lacking abroad; and so in times of depression stocks that are pressed for sale tend to come here to be realized; and this tendency, which has lately been actively at work, is one of the causes that have depressed the pound sterling and turned the exchanges against us.

Foreign Gold Demands

In the general price decline that has marked our recent history, even the "gilt-edged" group—British Government securities and other "trustee" stocks—have joined, thus failing to show the exceptional strength that had long distinguished them from the more speculative classes of investments. This reaction was partly due to dissatisfaction with the Government's financial policy and apprehensions of a big deficit to be faced in

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High Wage Plane Said to Depend on Curb on Taxation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 6—Issuing a warning against the overtaxation upon industry, Noel Sargent, manager of the Industrial Relations Department of the National Association of Manufacturers, told the American Society of Mechanical Engineers here today that if wages are reduced in 1931 and 1932 the burden of the responsibility will rest upon the shoulders of the federal and state legislatures.

The public, the workers and the legislatures of this country, he said, should realize that large increases in federal and state taxes upon industry will inevitably force industry to increase prices all along the line, further curtail operations, or to curtail other expenses, mainly by reducing wage rates.

"If industry is forced to reduce wage rates in 1931 and 1932 as a result of mounting burdens of taxation the responsibility will definitely rest upon federal and state legislatures who pass the bills requiring the increased taxes," he declared.

Pointing out that "24 state legislatures in addition to the national Congress meet in 1931," Mr. Sargent said that legislation already prepared for introduction in those bodies, as well as that so far introduced in Congress, demonstrates that the new year will present for legislative and public consideration a veritable flood of alleged panaceas for real and imaginary social and economic ills.

Every period of depression, he explained, brings out a host of individuals who believe they have discovered "a sure cure." Every legislator who has a pet idea or hobby now demands that it be passed as a relief measure. Nearly all such measures call for large expenditures of public funds and formation of new governmental departments and office-holders, all to be paid from public taxes.

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Sees Thrift in Fixing Up the Home in Winter

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WILLIAM STANLEY PARKER
President of Boston Society of Architects.

Winter Repair Work Urged as Economic Step

Society of Architects Head Says Costs Lower Than at Other Times of Year

Brightening up dingy interiors with a coat of paint or new wall paper can be done at less cost now than any other time of year, according to William Stanley Parker, president of the Boston Society of Architects.

The public as a rule postpones repair and building operations until the summer months, and pays correspondingly higher prices, Mr. Parker declares. At present, installation of needed improvements has a two-fold value, he adds. It benefits those who "build now," and tends to offset seasonal variations in employment in the building trades and the community at large.

"Prices being quoted are from 10 to 15 per cent lower than could have been expected a year ago," Mr. Parker continues. "Men and materials are plentiful and both greatly need employment. Money spent in construction furnishes employment, not only to the men directly employed on the job, but to the men and women engaged in the manufacture and fabrication of the many materials that go into the building. This represents about half the total cost.

"Winter is no bar to careful building. It is a good time to do repair jobs indoors. More than this, the present offers an opportunity for individuals or firms to build for future needs. If a building is needed now, or will surely be needed within two or three years, there will be a double advantage in proceeding at current prices.

"The cost of the building if built now, plus interest charges for two years, would probably be less than the cost of the building itself if built two years from now. Moreover, the owner would have the use of the structure for two years. Also the interest charges throughout the term of payment would be less, due to low initial cost.

"Here is a simple fact that is of vital interest to property owners. It is not merely a theory. Far-sighted industrial concerns are today taking advantage of it and are carrying forward the immediate construction of buildings that will not be actually needed for a year or two.

"The building industry involves in one way or another such a large portion of the community that nearly every one can be said to share directly or indirectly in the results of its activity. The money spent for the construction of a building goes very largely into the pockets of workers in many branches of industry—granite quarries, brick kilns and so on—to be spent again in other industries for clothing, food, automobiles and other necessaries and luxuries.

"Thus the entire community shares in the fruits of an active building industry. It is the balancing factor in industry. By its careful use employment may some day be stabilized. By its prompt use employment may be greatly increased at present.

"When 75 per cent of painters are estimated to be out of work at this time, it is clear that seasonal fluctuations must be ironed out to insure more regular employment for building craftsmen. The community at large would benefit from this achievement."

Cold Facts About Courts Being Turned Out at Yale Will Be Basis of Reforms

When Finished, Record of American Judiciary Will Be Card-Indexed for All to See, With No Glossing Over of Story It Will Tell

HOOVER LAW REFORM SERIES—No. 9

The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement is about to make its first report on the prohibition phase of its study. George W. Wickersham, chairman, and members of the board have, in a series of interviews, defined the scope of the board's work, which extends far beyond the confines of dry law enforcement to embrace all crime.

By RICHARD L. STROUT
STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The Hollerith tabulating machines of the Yale law school have a secret.

It is a secret that the statisticians, professors and clerical force that feed these big counting machines would like to know. Even more perhaps, the ten men and one woman who compose the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement are eager for an answer. The legal fraternity and the judiciary of the United States want information on the matter, and last of all the nation itself, though it hardly will be aware that any secret existed until the answer is forthcoming, is probably the most directly affected of all.

The secret is simply that of the efficiency of American criminal courts! Thousands and tens of thousands of sets of curiously typed cards have been mailed out, filled in, and finally sent back to the Yale headquarters for an answer to the problem. To get an idea of the extent of the survey, consider that there are 90 federal districts in the United States and that this case-census embraces every criminal case in every court in 12 of the districts in the past five years. Probably the total number of cards will equal 200,000.

A staff of clerks is working on these cards as they come streaming in now through the mails to New Haven. They sit at machines and pore over the returns from each district.

The cards have been so arranged that the information is standardized. Each is the record of one case. It tells when the offense occurred, the inter-

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UNION HEAD SEES SPUR TO ART IN 'CANNED' MUSIC

Believes Musical Frankenstein Will Be Cause of Its Own Undoing

"Canned" music, in the form of the talking motion picture, has brought musicians face to face with the same general problem of "technological unemployment" which is today a vital issue to millions of artisans. What can the musician do and what attitude should he take toward this new development that has deprived him of work? Leaders in the field of music, radio, and the sound pictures discuss the whole problem in a series of six daily articles.

"CANNED" MUSIC SERIES—NO. 4

By JOSEPH N. WEBER
President of the American Federation of Musicians

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—America is on the verge of a great musical awakening, and strange as it may seem it is the ominous automaton of the sound film that is bringing it about. What was at first more or less blind resentment against the destruction of musical art through the soulless medium of the machine gradually is finding its way into definitely constructive channels through the campaign the American Federation of Musicians has waged under the banner of the Music Defense League.

Since the first of this year there have been more than 3,000,000 individual responses to our call to resist the invasion of our theaters by the musical Frankenstein. These names are now being supplied to local unions of musicians everywhere and through them preparations are being made to bring about a greater cultural appreciation of music than ever before has obtained in this country.

In the last analysis, it is the musician himself that must not only be his own savior but that of the art of music itself. In his fingers is the cunning that can bring forth real music, and in his alone. If he cannot prove his own superiority over the sound film he is lost—and the art of music in America is doomed to decadence.

The federation encourages its local unions to build symphony orchestras in towns that never before thought of having them—and get the public actively to support their concerts.

With the support that will be given the efforts of musicians to save musical art for mankind, we expect there will be a definite and practical reaction against theatrical entertainment being restricted to sound films. This

(Continued on Page 13, Column 6)

REICH MINISTER WOULD POUR DOLE INTO PAY ROLLS

Dietrich Declares Reparations Contributory Cause of Unemployment

STUTTGART, Ger., Jan. 6 (AP)—Hermann Dietrich, German Finance Minister, in an address on the German economic situation here today, proposed that Germany's vast unemployment dole be put to work by pouring it into the pay rolls of industry instead of into the pockets of idle workers.

Denouncing the huge waste of unemployment, he said: "Paying out to the millions of unemployed more than 2,000,000,000 marks (about $750,000,000) annually without receiving anything in return is so outrageous that despite all theoretical consideration we must care to find a new way out."

His suggestion was to pay this vast sum to industry instead of to the idle. He explained that he did not think of it as a subsidy but as a means of enabling industry to put 4,000,000 jobless to work.

He said the effect would be not only to give the jobless work, which most of them would rather have than the idleness dole, but would speed the movement toward lower prices and bigger exports by lowering the production costs of industry.

Reparations, he said, not only are "draining the economic blood of the nation, but also are a contributory cause of unemployment." They are also upsetting the economic balance of the whole world, he declared, and hitting the creditor nations as well as Germany.

"When, if ever, Germany will bring up the reparations problems for consideration," said he, "has not been decided. But in any case we are not considering violation of any treaties."

Italian Air Fleet Off Coast of Brazil

FERNANDO DO NORONHA, Brazil, Jan. 6 (AP)—Eleven planes of Gen. Italo Balbo's transatlantic fleet passed over this island, 125 miles from the mainland, between 3 and 4 p. m. today (12 to 1 a. m., E. S. T.).

ROME, Jan. 6 (AP)—The newspaper Lavoro Fascista, announced this afternoon that at 2 o'clock p. m. (9 a. m., E. S. T.), Gen. Italo Balbo, Italian Air Minister, who is leading a flight of 12 Italian seaplanes across the south Atlantic, wirelessed that the flight was proceeding regularly.

The log of the flight follows: (time is eastern standard): Dec. 17—Orbetello, Italy, to Cartagena, Spain, 750 miles; Dec. 21—Cartagena to Kenitra, Morocco, 437 miles; Dec. 23—Kenitra to Villa Cisneros, West Africa, 1000 miles; Dec. 24—Villa Cisneros to Bolama, Portuguese Guinea, 938 miles; Jan. 5—9 p. m. took off for Natal, Brazil, 875 miles; Jan. 6—6 a. m., over south Atlantic, radio to Rome reports.

Planners Clear Site of Old Rome

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The opening out to view of the series of ancient Roman buildings stretching along the Via Alessandrina from the Forum of Trajan to the Via Cavour forms an important step in the comprehensive restoration program inaugurated by the Fascist Government.

Both the Temple of Fortuna Virilis and the Arch of Janus have been completely freed from the unsightly buildings lying round them, and the ground thus cleared has been laid out in attractive garden plots.

The observer now obtains a clear view of the splendor of ancient Rome. The medieval house of the Knights of Rhodes is being freed from all the modern buildings which formerly hid it from sight, while the Tarpeian Rock is now completely visible and the slopes of the Capitol Hill cleared.

Big Ocean Air Mail Service Projects to Come Before Congress for Action

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Transatlantic air mail service in both heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air craft, the equipment running into millions of dollars, is scheduled to come before Congress before that body adjourns its present session. One bill already has been introduced which would authorize the Government to subsidize, indirectly the building of a dirigible costing more than $5,000,000.

The most important development of transatlantic air mail, however, is the forthcoming revised bid for regular operation of such a service to Bermuda and the Azores, to be issued by Postmaster-General Brown within six days. It will call for flying boats, according to present indications, to operate from New York to Norfolk, Charleston, S. C., and across the 700-mile ocean route to Bermuda.

There will be only $250,000 of the $7,000,000 appropriated for foreign air mail for the next fiscal year available for any other service, the Postmaster-General being prohibited from entering into contracts for a greater amount than allotted. It is considered possible that $250,000 will be sufficient to open the Bermuda line, the Post Office Department relying upon Congress to appropriate additional funds for its continuance.

According to the first bids, an American company will operate the air line from the United States to Bermuda and the Azores, then exchange with a European company flying from there on to France and England via Spain.

Goodyear-Zeppelin officials declared that plans had been completed for an airship almost twice as large as the Graf Zeppelin, which will carry 10 tons or more of mail, 60 passengers and freight, and capable of cruising over either ocean from the United States.

The bill is now in the hands of the interstate and foreign commerce committee and is expected to be reported soon.

CUBA PAVES WAY TO COURT ENTRY BY UNITED STATES

Ratifies With Reservations Protocol for Revision of Tribunal's Statutes

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA, Jan. 6—The Cuban Government, through Guillermo de Blanck, its permanent delegate to the League of Nations, has signed and ratified with reservations the protocol for revision of the statutes of the World Court. Since Cuba's delay in signing had been the obstacle to American entrance into the court the way is now open for senatorial action when the political situation renders this possible.

The Cuban reservations have been communicated to all other governments. Cuba first objects to Article IV of the protocol which provided for reforms of the court statutes entering into force on Sept. 1, 1930. Since this date has already been passed the Cuban reservation on this point appears to be merely the form of the words which other nations will readily accept.

But the second objection applies to Article XXIII of the Revised Statute which required judges of the World Court to remain at The Hague for longer periods than in the past.

The conference which revised the Court statute attached great importance to this reform which was intended to secure permanency of the judicial session of the Court and make its services more quickly available. But Cuba, whose distinguished jurist, Antonio S. de Bustamente, sits on the Court, objects to these residential requirements.

Cuba's reservations will not prevent the statutes and reforms coming into effect as between other nations. But in a letter accompanying the instrument of ratification Cuba states that it considers the reforms will not affect the position of judges already elected.

This statement obviously is intended to exempt Dr. de Bustamente from residential requirements. If other nations are prepared to accept this interpretation, then the long outstanding Cuban objections, which have delayed and hampered reshaping of the World Court organization, will have disappeared.

St. Lawrence Plan for Power Plant Held Infeasible

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Jan. 6—In the opinion of Canadian engineers here the Dominion Government will not be disposed to favor the scheme submitted to Governor Roosevelt by the St. Lawrence Power Development Commission for the building of a huge dam and power plant at Massena Point, New York, for the development of 2,000,000 horse power.

It is contended that the objection of the Canadian members of the joint board of engineers to such a single stage development will not be removed by the present scheme, which apparently will not permit so adequate control and distribution of the water as the two-stage proposal and will flood more land on the Canadian side.

The Roosevelt commission scheme has not been submitted to the Canadian Government. Canada has not as yet replied to the proposal submitted by the Washington Government last September that the two countries appoint commissioners to negotiate a treaty covering a St. Lawrence deep waterway project, although both the former King Government and the present Bennett Government have publicly advocated such a project.

Until such a treaty is consummated, no action can be taken, of course, to develop the international section of 115 miles, stretching from Kingston, Ont., to a little below Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Little Nemo May Be No Airedale, but He Certainly Knows His Airport

By ETHEL C. INCE
STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 6—Nemo, fox terrier mascot of Newark Metropolitan Airport, is to have private quarters of his own at the field—no mere dog house, but an up-to-date kennel with comforts that would make the most modern dog bark with joy.

For Nemo is a dog who keeps abreast of the times. He is not strong on pedigrees; never has a blue ribbon been attached to his collar at any high brow dog show. But by sheer initiative, friendliness and devotion to aviation, Nemo has really set up a class of his own quite outside those judged by serious canine experts.

Take this matter of a home, for instance. How many other dogs could persuade a group of busy air pilots to build them a kennel in the office hours when their work of guiding airplanes through the skies is over for the day? All of this indicates that Nemo made no mistake when he took up aviation.

Nemo's friends at the field declare that he has earned every bit of good fortune that has come to him. And to make that even more definite they have put in a standing order at the butcher's for five pounds of pork chop bones—Nemo's favorite dish.

Ever since last spring when Nemo, thin as a bone himself, wandered on to the field and made friends with the pilots and workers at the airport, he has become an established feature of the place. Scampering wildly through the dust of the field to welcome each incoming airplane, he would greet the passengers with short sharp barks of delight and climb into the cockpit to be petted by the pilot.

But when the bleak December winds blew across the field, the pilots decided that Nemo should have a nice home with friends who would take care of him. They talked it over with a farmer from Morristown and the result of their chat was that Nemo was lifted informally into the farmer's car and driven to his home 25 miles away. The drive in the car wasn't so bad, but to take up his home permanently on a farm, with no airplane motors screeching overhead and no airplanes swooping down with outspread wings for him to greet them, was not in Nemo's plan.

Out into the dark, windy night Nemo trudged just as soon as he could elude the farmer's sharp eyes, and at midnight the small night staff at the airport saw him coming toward them through the gloom. Two more efforts were made to find Nemo a place with neighboring farmers, but each time he reappeared promptly with the unshaken determination of a dog who does not intend to be exiled from his home. The little post office at the airport might be chilly, and empty mail bags a hard bed, but Nemo curled up on them and was content.

Then the air pilots decided Nemo's home should be at the field. They started to build him a kennel, bought him a bright new red collar with his name and license number engraved on it and named him official welcomer at the field.

Trying to Chart India's Rule

Upper Left—Sir Samuel Hoare, (Bain News Service).
Center—Srinivasa Sastri, Hindu Moderate (© Elliott & Fry, London).
At Right—Lord Reading (By Clinedinst from Underwood).
Lower Left—M. R. Jayakar, Bombay Advocate (Underwood).

DOAK ESTIMATES 400,000 ALIENS IN U. S. ILLEGALLY

Only 100,000 Deportable, He Says in Reply to Senate Move

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—A formal estimate of 400,000 aliens illegally residing in the United States, of whom only about 100,000 are deportable under the Immigration Act, was made by William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, in a letter answering a Senate resolution of inquiry.

Mr. Doak's estimate is considerably below those in the past made by Harry E. Hull, Commissioner of Immigration, who has put the figure at 1,000,000 or over, but who has likewise emphasized the difficulty of getting exact numbers.

Mr. Doak said: "It is obviously impossible to arrive at any concrete figures as to the number of aliens unlawfully in the United States. Various estimates have been submitted by immigration officers in the field who are closely in touch with the situation and by others interested in immigration matters, and, after a careful consideration of these estimates and all other factors which enter into the computation, it would appear a fair estimate, or conjecture, would be about 400,000."

Though these aliens are in the country contrary to the law, the penalty of deportation in practical experience can be exacted on only one in four, Mr. Doak said. He urged that the law be strengthened in this respect, particularly where aliens were affiliated with subversive groups.

"There is need," he continued, "for strengthening the law relative to the deportation of those aliens who are affiliated with organizations which advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States.

"However, this subject is being exhaustively considered by a special committee of one of the houses of Congress and it is presumed that such committee will propose well-reasoned amendments to the law in this respect."

Mr. Doak made recommendations that the Secretary of Labor be authorized to delegate authority to sign warrants to field officers when designated and that the deportation law be clarified with respect to the burden of proof upon an alien. At present, he pointed out, the alien only needs to prove the lawfulness of his entry.

PRESS WIRELESS RADIO BAN LIFTED BY COURT RULING

Many Short Waves Return to Federal Commission for Reassignment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Forty short waves suitable for domestic radiotelegraphy, assigned by the Federal Radio Commission two years ago to the Universal Wireless Communications Company, are recaptured, and the injunction ban upon the use of the 20 similar channels assigned to Press Wireless, Inc., is removed, by the long-awaited decision of the Court of Appeals, Jan. 6, in the highly tangled short-wave litigation.

With Justice Robb's dissenting opinion stating that the commission erred in allotting so many frequencies to Universal, which proposed to erect a nation-wide network of 110 radiotelegraph stations in as many cities to compete with Western Union and Postal, the majority opinion has the effect of remanding most of the litigated continental short waves back to the commission for reassignment.

Press Wireless, Inc., coöperative subsidiary of a group of newspapers, including The Christian Science Monitor, that propose to handle part of their press traffic by a radiotelegraph system of their own, may now proceed with its plans to build its network of stations.

The court ordered that "the force and effect of the present appeals, together with the stay orders aforesaid, shall be so modified and construed as to permit the commission to take such steps as it deems proper and necessary with respect to the Universal and the InterCity Radio Telegraph Company, and in case of the revocation of the station licenses and building permits heretofore allotted to the former company, that the same may be allotted to the appellants or any of them in such manner as the commission may find will best promote the public interest.

Woman's Endurance Flight Mark Broken

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6 (AP)—A new refueling endurance flight record for women was hung up today by Bobbie Trout and Edna May Cooper.

At 9:46 a. m. the girl pilots surpassed by one hour the previous mark of 42h. 16m., which was set months ago by Miss Trout and Elinor Smith of New York.

It was a chilly morning for record-breaking with winds sweeping down on the municipal airport, scene of the flight, from the snow-capped ridge of the Hollywood Mountains, bordering the city. But the new record was sufficient compensation for numbed fingers and the flight went smoothly on, now aimed at the men's record of 645 hours.

EQUAL RIGHTS WON BY CHINESE WOMEN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Nanking

Equality of men and women in this country is provided by a law which has passed the Legislative Council.

The law, incorporated in the civil code, is primarily intended to elevate women to the same position as that enjoyed by the women of the western world. It is known as the law of family relations.

While under the old laws a woman was forbidden to dispose of her property without the consent of her husband, she now has full power to do whatever she pleases with her own wealth. Unmarried daughters have the same right of property inheritance as sons. The duty of a wife to obey her husband is not recognized by law.

MEXICO-CUBA AIR LINER READY

PROGRESO, Yucatan, Jan. 4 (AP)—The large hydroplane which will be used to inaugurate service of the Mexico-Cuba Air Transport Company, arrived here today after a four-hour flight from Cuba. The new company purposes shortly to start a one-day air mail and passenger service from Vera Cruz to Havana soon.

SELF-RULE PLAN BACKED FOR INDIA

Scheme of Lord Reading for Central Régime Gains Support

CAUTION ADVISED BY CONSERVATIVES

Labor and Liberals Coming Nearer on General Lines of New Constitution

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Jan. 6—Sir Samuel Hoare, representing the Conservatives at the Round Table Conference here, declared today that, while supporting self-government in the provinces and unification of the whole into a great federal organization in which Indian states should share, the time had not yet come to attempt to go further.

In particular he doubted the possibility of introducing responsibility at the center until more experience has been gained.

The duality of authority inseparable from the system proposed for the central government would be likely to produce a weak administration unsuitable at the moment when a great experiment was to be tried of introducing provincial autonomy and a federal system, he thought. Among other speakers, Jan. 6, were M. R. Jayakar, a prominent member of the Hindu "responsivist" party which broke away from the Nationalists over the question of participation in the reforms of 1920, and Ramaswami Mudaliyar, leader of the non-Brahmins in South India. Both expressed high opinion of the scheme outlined by Lord Reading Jan. 5. Mr. Jayakar said points where he differed from this scheme were generally minor ones.

Hope Voiced by Premier

Sir Muhammad Shafi, replying Jan. 6 to an appeal made by the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, in the minorites subcommittee for a Hindu-Moslem agreement, defined terms upon which he and other Moslem delegates here would be prepared to surrender the demand they have hitherto made for separate electorates in the proposed new legislative bodies.

It was hoped that this might have led to an advance toward settlement of the long-standing differences upon this highly controversial question, but Dr. B. S. Moonje, who replied afterward for the Hindus, said it would not be possible for these terms to be accepted, since, taken in conjunction with claims of other minority communities, they would have made for a situation in which the Hindus, though a majority in population, would have found themselves in a minority in the legislature.

C. Y. Chintamani, who also spoke for the Hindus, expressed the opinion that under the circumstances it might be best to retain separate electorates for Muhammadans as at present. It was utlimately decided that the Prime Minister should have the arguments on both sides examined with a view to facilitating agreement on this question which, he said, must and would be settled by Indians themselves.

The debate showed such hopeful desire on both sides to come to terms that Mr. MacDonald said in conclusion there was no need to take a gloomy view. The Prime Minister added he has never known a big dispute in which prospects of settlement had not seemed black up to the very moment when agreement was at hand.

Atmosphere Cleared

Lord Reading's statement of his plan for a modified form of self-government and defining conditions on which Liberal delegates to the Round Table Conference would be prepared to act, has greatly cleared the atmosphere.

The view taken in Labor circles is that these conditions came so near those already agreed to by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, representing the moderate Indian opinion, as not to leave any margin of difference sufficient to justify a breach over them.

Liberals are also in full accord though they regard seriously the opposition voiced on the evening of Jan. 5 by Srinivasa Sastri, another very influential Hindu moderate, who takes exception to the powers Lord Reading would reserve to the British Viceroy.

These powers may be briefly summarized. Lord Reading proposed that the Viceroy should continue for the time being responsible to the British Parliament on questions concerning defense, foreign affairs, international obligations, relations with Indian Princes, outstanding loans, pensions and salaries of British officers, also external loans.

The Viceroy would also have the power to interfere if the elected Indian Minister in charge of finance failed to balance the budget or raised internal loans in such a way as to affect Indian credit, also if internal disturbances occurred on such a scale as to get out of control.

Powers of Viceroy

Safeguards would also extend to maintenance of currency and exchange until this question could be transferred to a reserve bank formed on nonparty lines.

Powers would further lie with the Viceroy to enact ordinances or take other executive action to prevent discrimination in commerce and to protect minorities. The Viceroy would also be able to call a dissolution in cases where he considered a ministry had lost the confidence of the elected Members of Parliament. His

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SPORT SUBSIDIES FROWNED ON BY STUDENTS' UNION

American Leadership in Disarmament Backed at Atlanta Congress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 5—With the stated purpose of "fostering understanding among the students of the world in the furtherance of an enduring peace," developing "an intelligent student opinion on questions of national and international importance," and achieving a "spirit of coöperation" among the students of the nation "in giving consideration to questions affecting students' interest," the National Student Federation of America closed a five-day congress here Friday.

The congress put itself on record as deploring "the subsidization of athletics"; as favoring "the awarding of all scholarships" on the same basis regardless of participation in extra-curricular activities," and authorizing its officers to make "a thorough study of the possibilities of staging a nation-wide conference of athletic directors, college presidents and student leaders on the question of commercialism and professionalism in college athletics."

That the United States should assume leadership in a vigorous effort to promote further disarmament was a sentiment expressed by vote with 77 in the affirmative and one only opposed, four voting as undecided.

In a discussion of prohibition 38 voted for enforcement, 23 for repeal and 68 for modification. As to the question of college drinking generally 57 voted the opinion that it is increasing, 16 that it is decreasing and 45 that it is static.

Opinion was well divided as to whether there should be a third party with a vote of 56 in the affirmative and 59 in the negative. To the question as to whether American democracy is a success as compared with that of England the vote was 71 affirmative and 45 negative. Unemployment insurance was favored by 88 and opposed by 21.

That the members must come to the meetings "with an open mind" returning to their colleges to give "intelligent and unbiased reports of the congress discussions" was stressed by E. R. Murrow, president, in his opening address. He said in part:

"The federation must be of real service to the students of the United States of America. The keynote of the congress should be a linking up of an emotional enthusiasm with a hard-headed dynamic drive toward some definite object. Something real and vital should grow out of our efforts here. We are revealed as lacking in the very rudiments of culture if we cannot at least speak and act with an outlook broad enough to include an understanding of these problems which face our present civilization."

The actual working organization of the federation was explained by Chester Williams, executive secretary. At the central office maintained at New York City there are 11 members working, he said, four of whom are donating their services.

The weekly News Release was started Oct. 4 edited by a board of former college editors with special articles contributed by unions abroad, he said. Favorable publicity is given by radio programs donated by the Columbia Broadcasting System twice a week. Recently through this medium Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Albert Einstein, Dr. Julius Klein, Carl Becker and Mis Agnes McPhail were heard, Mr. Williams stated. An information bureau is being organized.

Among nationally known speakers to address the congress were Norman Thomas, who spoke to them over the radio on the demand for world coöperation demanded by world depression, and Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, former Governor of Wyoming, who spoke to them in person.

In separate group discussions careful study of student government problems and other matters of vital interest to student life were made.

ARGENTINA PLANS FOR BANK OF ISSUE

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 6 (By U. P.)—The Provisional Government plans to establish a Central Bank of Issue, President Jose Uriburu revealed in a press interview. The President said the Government intends to take the necessary steps to improve the peso, but it will not "this time commit the imprudence of returning to parity without the establishment first of a Central Bank of Issue."

It will be necessary first to balance the budget and consolidate the floating debt before the peso can be stabilized, President Uriburu declared.

ARGENTINA REPORTS MORE PIGS AND SHEEP

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 3 (By U. P.)—Large increases in the number of sheep and pigs in this country and a sharp decrease in the number of cows since the last agricultural census taken in 1922, was revealed by the new census which has just been completed. The total number of cows decreased 5,000,000 to 2,211,855, sheep increased 14,000,000 to 44,413,221, and pigs increased 2,300,000 to 3,768,738, according to the new census.

COSSACKS VISIT CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 3 (By U. P.)—Fourteen Caucasian Cossacks, headed by General Pavlichenko, arrived today on a propaganda trip, offering to bring colonists to Chile. General Pavlichenko headed the Cossack colonist expedition to Peru last year which recently disbanded because of unfavorable conditions. The Cossacks will go to Argentina from here.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES NOMINATED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Judge William Hitz, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and D. Lawrence Groner, Federal Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia, today were nominated by President Hoover to be associate justices of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

Production of Steel Shows Rise for Week

ADVICES from Pittsburgh say steel production increased during the week of Dec. 28 to Jan. 3, as compared with the previous week, and further increases in the operating rate of steel plants in the Pittsburgh district are said to be in sight.

Orders to ship the metal to consumers are being received in larger volume than they were a fortnight or a month ago, a considerable amount of such orders having been received already this month.

While large consumers had the opportunity to cover their needs for the current quarter at 1.60 cents a pound, current sales are to be made at 1.65 cents. Other price advances are expected.

Archibald Coolidge Portrait Received

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—The Council on Foreign Relations has received a portrait of Archibald Cary Coolidge of Boston, to be hung in its new home at 45 East Sixty-fifth Street as a gift from Mr. Coolidge's family.

Mr. Coolidge was the first editor of Foreign Affairs, the quarterly review established by the council in 1922, and was for many years professor of history at Harvard University.

The portrait, which was painted by Marie Danforth Page, is being hung in the main hall of the building, which was opened with ceremonies on Nov. 28, at which Elihu Root and John W. Davis made the chief addresses. The building is now being used regularly for meetings of the various groups of the council and for the general work of the organization.

Mr. Coolidge was a lineal descendant of Thomas Jefferson and William Randolph of Vriginia. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1887, and after study abroad and a brief time in the diplomatic service, turned to the teaching of history at his alma mater. On the eve of the war he passed a year in Paris as Harvard lecturer at the Sorbonne, and another year as Harvard exchange professor at the University of Berlin.

ANTI-VACCINATION PROGRESS REPORTED

The Citizens' Committee Opposing Compulsory Vaccination reports that it sent out 72,537 pieces of literature in opposition to compulsory vaccination during 1930, the organization's first year.

"There is a rising tide of opposition to all compulsory medical measures," the report sent out by J. C. Henderson, secretary, said. It was stated that 33 states already are free from compulsory vaccination. Pointing to the progress made in Massachusetts the committee said that at the hearing on vaccination bills there was more than a three to one vote against compulsory methods.

FORD USED FOR STREET NAME

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 5 (AP)—Mexico City is to have a Henry Ford Avenue. The name plates have been stamped and construction has been started on "La Avenida Henry Ford," which will bisect the Calzado Guadalupe, where the new Ford automobile plant will be built within the next few months.

BRAZIL STUDIES WHEAT ISSUE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 5 (By U. P.)—A commission was appointed today by Getulio Vargas, Provisional President, to study the possibility of limiting the importation of foreign wheat.

Agitation Afoot for Revision of American Banking Practice

Carter Glass to Survey Banking System, While the Controller of Currency Urges Strong National Branch Banking System

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—A general revision of American banking practice as far-reaching in its final effect as the move which produced the Federal Reserve System is being discussed in executive, legislative and private banking circles in the capital.

Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, and former Secretary of the Treasury, will start Jan. 15 a comprehensive survey of the country's banking situation similar in some respects to that preceding the institution of the Reserve board. The Reserve system gave the nation a flexible monetary system which proved invaluable in the World War, and more than anything else softened the blow of the stock market decline of '29.

John W. Pole, Controller of the Currency, is advocating establishment of a powerful national branch banking system in trade areas surrounding principal cities. The Pole ides and the proposals of the Glass bill may eventually be merged. At any rate Mr. Pole, it is now definitely stated, will be the first witness before the Glass committee.

Bank Failures Called Wasteful

Finally there are bankers themselves standing, in this respect, as representatives of the public. There is some difference among the powerful banking fraternity as to the precise measures to be adopted, but there is no difference in the belief that changes are immediately required to protect the interest of the public. The story of repeated bank failures in recent months, they declare, is one of the most wasteful and unnecessary burdens which the public has ever had to bear.

This is the background and real motivating force for the demand both from executive and legislative departments that "something be done about it." A significant feature of the story of bank failures during the past several years is that 96 per cent of the failures during the 1930 fiscal year occurred in the farm states of the South, middle West and West. The great preponderance of state bank failures was traced to lax or impotent state examination, but particularly to loans on inflated land values. Up to and during the World War there was a vast increase in the number of the nation's banks, the figures show. Many of these were extremely weak institutions, and the farm depression has caused this type of bank to fall by the wayside.

Consolidation of Weak Banks Proposed

The proposal usually advanced for a fundamental improvement in the basic structure of the banking system is for the consolidation or grouping of many weak banks into larger and stronger units. In all of Canada, it is pointed out, there are only about a dozen banks, but these have branches throughout the dominion. Branch banking has been opposed in many parts of the United States as imposing regimentation and removing local initiative. There has recently, however, been a tendency to permit branch banking within certain limits in some states, either with a state bank establishing branches within a muncipal area, or within the boundary of a state, as in California.

Mr. Pole's proposal is not related to state banks but to the national banks, which are supervised by the federal inspection service. He urges Congress to authorize the appointment of a committee composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and the Controller of the Currency to select varieties and to define trade areas about them within which national banks should be permitted to set up branches.

Controller Asks Power

To the argument that such branches would interfere with existing state banks, Mr. Pole answers that power should be given to the Controller of Currency to disapprove where an undue concentration of banking capital is threatened. Furthermore, Mr. Pole argues that the small rural bank would not be driven out of business; the normal development, he says, would be consolidation with, or purchase of the country banks by the city branch banking institutions under terms that would be agreeable to both. By strengthening the banks in this fashion, and above all by broadening the base of their loans, the investors would be safeguarded, he asserts.

Mr. Pole will have opportunity to further air his views before Mr. Glass's committee, but it is learned that Mr. Glass will challenge the controller on the large number of national banks which have failed. It will be claimed that the Government's supervision has been extremely lax. Although the number of national bank failures is proportionately small compared to those of state banks, yet the figure of 110 in the first 11 months of 1930 is declared to be excessive by any reasonable computation. This is expected to bring up the whole question of bank inspection, with the prospect of new legislation that will strengthen the hand of the Federal Government in the matter. Mr. Glass has had out about 10 different questionnaires, it is stated, upon which much of the committee's proceedings will hinge.

SUPREME COURT BACKS FEDERAL JUDGE'S ACT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—The Supreme Court decided today that federal judges have authority to modify prison sentences after the convicted person has served a portion of his term. The controversy presented a sharp conflict of authority between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Government.

It arose when Edward Benz of Bethlehem, Pa., pleaded guilty to a charge of violating the prohibition law and was sentenced to 10 months in jail. He was committed on Dec. 27, 1929, and on March 7, 1930, the trial court ordered it reduced to six months.

Huff Calls Attack on Legge 'Absurd'

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 5 (AP)—C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, in a letter to the Washington Farmer, denounced attacks made against Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, by J. A. Simpson, president of the Farmers' Union, as "absurd, personal and political."

The Washington Farmer made public today a copy of Mr. Huff's letter dated Jan. 3. Simpson charged the farm board with "deliberately depressing the price of wheat and cotton." He also quoted a letter of Elmer Thomas (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, which said Mr. Legge admitted to the Senate Agricultural Committee that "the board has virtual control of a monopoly of the American wheat situation."

"I attended the Senate Agricultural Committee hearings," Huff's letter said. Senator Thomas of Oklahoma made a lengthy report to President Simpson . . . purporting to present statements developed by the conference. This report is the basis for President Simpson's charges. In every important particular it distorts or misrepresents statements made.

"Farmers union organizations in 11 states have publicly decided that President Simpson is not their spokesman. This group met yesterday in St. Paul and created a committee which will proceed at once to Washington to investigate the entire matter at first hand."

CHILDS REDUCES WAGES

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Wages of all officials and employees of Childs Restaurants have been reduced 10 per cent, William A. Barber, chairman of the board, stated last night. This was done, he said, in preference to discharging many.

RAPID CHANGE IN UNITED STATES AMAZES MAUROIS

French Writer, Revisiting Country, Sees Liberalism Growing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—The rapidity with which economic conditions are developing in the United States is the cause for considerable marveling by André Maurois, internationally known French writer. Commenting on this aspect of American life, at a luncheon given in his honor by the Alliance Française of New York, he declared that after four years he could see progress that he could not describe.

"To write a book after a short stay in this country would be an error," he said. "American youth is frank and has the taste for classical literature. My students do not care for such reading; they tell me it is 'sob stuff.' American youth is practical and likes to get to the bottom of questions. It likes ideas and is interested in every problem, even international ones.

"I am glad that scholarship is mixed with sports at American universities and I am glad that sport does not kill the taste for scholarship. Sport is really a moral formative force for the youth of America."

Discussions of international relations which he had heard among students, Mr. Maurois said, showed a depth and range of interest in world problems that made him feel confident as to the future of American international relations. American people were meeting the present economic situation with courage and hopefulness and their experience was giving them a wider understanding of world-wide affairs.

Among those present at the luncheon were: Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States; Maxime Mongendre, French Consul-General at New York; Lawrence Gillespie, trustee of the French Institute here; Joseph Donon, president of the French War Veterans here; M. Zacharie, president of the French Teachers' Society here, and John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University.

Florida Plans Courtesy Week

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 5 — The first week in January will be known as "Courtesy Week" in Florida, and strangers within the gates will be greeted everywhere with "Good Morning!" and "How Do You Do?"

Chambers of Commerce in all parts of the State are preparing to carry out special programs emphasizing the value of courtesy, according to the Florida State Chamber of Commerce.

Among the cities that will observe the week are Orlando and communities of Orange County; Miami, Miami Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Davenport, West Palm Beach, Ocala, Plant City, Fort Pierce, Lake Wales, Coral Gables. A number of other cities in the State, according to the State Chamber, will participate in the movement, although they have not listed their names with the organization.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

THE GREEN PASTURES — Pulitzer Prize Play — Matinees, Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30 — MANSFIELD THEATER

WILLIAM BOLITHO'S Play — OVERTURE — LONGACRE Thea., W. 48th St. Lac. 2-8626 — Evgs. 8:50 Matinees Today and Wed., 2:40

CIVIC REPERTORY — 14th Street and 6th Avenue — Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30 — Prices 50c, $1 and $1.50 — EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director — Tomorrow Eve., "Alison's House"; Thurs. Mat., "Cradle Song"; Thurs. Eve., "Romeo and Juliet"; Fri. Eve., "Hedda Gabler."

FRITZ LEIBER — In Shakespearean Repertoire — Week of Jan. 5th: Wed. Mat., "Hamlet"; Night, "As You Like It"; Thurs., "Richard III"; Fri., "Julius Caesar"; Sat. Mat., "Macbeth"; Night, "Hamlet." — Evgs. 8:30, $1 to $3. Mats. 2:30, $1 to $2.50 — AMBASSADOR Theatre, 49th, West of B'way

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ETHEL BARRYMORE Theatre — 47th, West of Broadway — Billy BURKE and Ivor NOVELLO in THE TRUTH GAME with Phoebe FOSTER and Viola TREE — Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

The Actor-Managers, Inc., present — RUTH DRAPER — in her Original Character Sketches — PROGRAM CHANGED DAILY — COMEDY THEA. 41st, East of B'way. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30 Evgs. 8:30 — PRICES $1—$3 — Sun., Tues., Wed. and Fri.

Helen Hayes — in — Petticoat Influence — EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. PE 6-9870 — Evgs. 8:50 Matinees Today, Wed., 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS — Elizabeth, the Queen — MARTIN BECK THEATRE — 45th Street, West of 8th Avenue — Evenings 8:40 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

MIDNIGHT — GUILD THEATRE — 52nd, West of Broadway — Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

BOSTON

TREMONT St. Mat. Tom'w, 2:15 — Evgs. 8:15 — All Nights $1 to $3. Wed. Mat. $2 — SUBSCRIBE AND SAVE — 7 OUT OF 8 PERFORMANCES — The Theatre Guild, Inc., Presents — Bernard Shaw's — The Apple Cart

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NEW ENGLAND EXPORTERS GAIN BY FEDERAL AID

More Than 200 Firms Report $4,311,140 Sales by Commerce Bureau Help

Federal assistance to manufacturers, exporters and business men in New England alone during 1930, brought $4,311,140 in export business to 201 firms.

This aid was provided through the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and included information on trade opportunities, data on tariff questions, customs regulations, trade marks, trade complaints and other facts about foreign countries.

The bureau, known in business circles as the "fact factory," is headed in New England by Hugh D. Butler, with offices in the Customs House, Boston. This office alone received reports from the 201 New England firms that the export orders they received would not have come their way except for the assistance of that office.

"It is a unique idea, this attempt to evaluate a Government bureau's worth to the business community," said Mr. Butler. "Of course no precise value can be placed on many services said to be of unquestionable value, so that this four and one-third million dollars fills in only part of the picture."

Expansion of the assistance rendered to business firms, according to the bureau, is seen in the reports for 1929, when 150 companies reported $3,153,371 worth of orders. The 1930 results mean a substantial increase in this measure of service. The companies aided are located all through New England and in the list are many names well known nationally and internationally, according to Mr. Butler. One firm reported an order for $185,331; another went as high as an aggregate of $350,000; but many ranged from $20,000 to $40,000.

New England's chief interest is in manufactured exports. Exports of such goods have declined considerably as compared with 1929 but many lines important to New England have expanded, pointed out Mr. Butler. These include certain electrical products, batteries, transformers, radio sets, rayon yarns, knit goods, tissue, crepe papers, boxboard, fiber insulating board, construction and metal working machinery, matches, etc. Many of these are typical items, indicating that outstanding American specialties can survive a world depression, continued Mr. Butler.

Dr. Julius Klein, head of the Bureau in Washington, who has just returned from Europe, brings back the news that, in general, American exports have held their share in restricted European markets, said Mr. Butler.

BATH IRON WORKS THE LOWEST BIDDER

BATH, Me., Jan. 6 (AP)—Announcement was made yesterday by Eugene Thebeau, treasurer of the Bath Iron Works, that a telegram from William H. Newell, president of the company, who is in Washington, said the Bath Iron Works was the lowest bidder on the construction of seven steel 165-foot coast guard patrol boats.

The contract, when and to whom awarded, will run to more than $1,000,000, it was said here.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Square and Compass Club: Rehearsal, club choir, direction Prof. Warren W. Adams, auditorium, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Phalanx Fraternity, Room 100, 6:30. Concert, Red Triangle Orchestra, Lobby, 7. Meeting, Beacon Club, Room F, 7:30.

Boston Professional Women's Club: Reception to new members; songs, dances, readings; Hotel Statler, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Evening Alliance, (Unitarian) Parish House, 8. Whist party, Legion Hall, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Musicale, Georges Laurel, solo flutist, and Bernard Zighera, harpist, both of Boston Symphony, soloists; 46 Beacon Street, 8:15.

Boston Art Club: Ladies' Night; dinner, 6, and illustrated lecture, "Hitting the Trail in Mashland," by Col. Charles W. Furlong, F. R. G. S., 8:30; Dartmouth Street.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, in honor of Judge Felix Forte.

Harvard University: Address, "An Artist and a Poet Considers Dreams," by George W. Russell ("Æ"), poet, painter and economist; Harvard Union, 8.

Home Club, East Boston: New Year's party; travel talks: "Canada," by Mrs. Louise T. Rogers; "A Canterbrigian Holiday," by Miss Frankie E. Sullivan; "Oberammergau," by Miss Kate E. McMullin; musical program by Cecilia Trio; refreshments; cards; 8.

Lowell Institute: First in series of lectures on "Soviet Russia After Thirteen Years," by Prof. Bruce C. Hopper, lecturer on international relations, Harvard University, representative in Russia for Institute of Current World Affairs; I, "The Russian Land and People"; II, "A Historic Tragedy in Political, Economic and Social Backwardness"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Police Relief Association: Concert and ball, Mechanics Building, 7:30.

New England Kiwanis Clubs: Dinner meeting; installation and Kiwanis court; Hotel Statler, 6.

Old Powder House Club, Somerville: Musical program, 8.

Boston Chapter, Reserve Officers' Association: Annual meeting, City Club, 7.

Musical program, St. Paul's Cathedral, 5:10.

Paelten Pianoforte School: Recital by students, Paelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Arlington Chamber of Commerce: Supper meeting, with address, "Atheism and Its Effect on Youth," Mrs. Archibald C. Jordan, Middlesex Sportman's Association, Spy Pond, Arlington, 6:30.

Theaters

Tremont—"The Apple Cart," 8:15.
Plymouth—"The First Mrs. Fraser," 8:30.
Repertory—German film, "Secrets of the Orient."

EVENTS TOMORROW

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Woman's Club; first lecture on "Period Furniture," by Mrs. Mabel M. Swan; Library Hall, 10:30.

Boston Children's Friend Society: Fourth in series of lectures on "Your Home": "The Romance of Fabrics," by Mrs. Katherine Osborne, director, Boston Students' Union; Algonquin Club, Commonwealth Avenue, 11.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Illustrated lecture, "Excavations in Palmyra," by Harald Ingholt, director, Danish excavation at Hama, Syria; Lecture Hall, 3. Painting Galleries, Miss Schacht, 11.

New England Women's Press Association: Board meeting, 2; regular meeting, 2:30; Christmas Tree Party, 3; Hotel Lincolnshire, Charles Street, near Beacon.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon; Redfield Proctor, speaker, on "New England—There She Stands"; Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Social Science Club, Newton: Address, auspices women's advisory committee, Newton Trust Co., Hunnewell Club, Church Street, 10.

American Home Makers, Inc.: Afternoon of recreation; backgammon, cameiot, and other games; 87 Beacon Street, afternoon.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays from 9 to 4, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Durer's Life of the Virgin. Eighteenth century designs. Designs by Jean F. Pillement. Boston Society of Architects.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admissions fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room: Manuscripts, broadsides and rare books relating to Boston and the Bay Colony. Rare Spanish books. In the Exhibition Room books, charts, maps and documents relating to Boston. Water colors of Boston, Eng., by W. Ratcliffe. Tercentenary medals.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by old masters and their successors. Through Jan. 17.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Monotypes by Seth Hoffman. Through Jan. 16.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Water color scenes from American life by Marion C. Whiteside. Through Jan. 17.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings and drawings by Ethel R. Thayer. Through Jan. 13.

Schevree Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by contemporary British, French and American artists.

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

Theaters

"June Moon"

Wilbur Theater — Sam H. Harris presents "June Moon," with Harry Rosenthal, a play by Ring Lardner and George S. Kaufman. Week beginning Jan. 5, 1931. First time in Boston. The cast:

Fred M. Stevens.....Thomas Gillen
Edna Baker.....Elaine Temple
Paul Sears.....Frank Otto
Lucille.....Edith Van Cleve
Eileen.....Ruth Abbott
Maxie.....Harry Rosenthal
Goldie.....Patricia Chapman
A Window Cleaner.....John Daly Murphy
A Fellow Named Brainard.....Milano Tilden
Benny Fox.....Ross Hertz
Mr. Hart.....Fred Irving Lewis
A Miss Rixey.....Adeline Ogilvie

It is related that when this play, which had a long run in New York, was sent to the cities of the middle West, it came scuttling home to Tin Pan Alley in short order. Western audiences, it appears, did not understand the jokes. Boston apparently is nearer to Broadway. Last night's audience, at least, returned laugh for line with promptness and regularity; though one or two of the jests—such as that about Mr. Stein and the Friars Club—failed to register.

The play is built from some of Mr. Lardner's short stories. It is all about a boy who goes to New York from Schenectady to place his poetic wares in the song market. On the train he meets a nice girl and has the inspiration for a lyric (that's it), "June Moon." In New York he joins forces with Paul Sears, song composer, whose wife and sister seem to exist for the purpose of having a "good time" at the expense of anybody that is handy. These accomplished gold-diggers do not overlook the boy from up-state, and he presently becomes engaged to the sister-in-law. How Maxie, pianist and amateur matchmaker, straightens out the tangle and restores the boy to the arms of his true love, while the gold-diggers are discomfited, the play must be left to unfold.

It is, you will realize, a play compounded of wisecracks, with a dash of sentiment. It is a satire on that part of the New York world in which popular songs are rewritten and night club life is the principal occupation; on those ingenuous citizens of the American metropolis who know that if it doesn't happen in Manhattan it doesn't happen, and that rustics from Schenectady, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and points north, west, south and east have all to learn when they arrive on Broadway with extension bag in one hand and umbrella in the other. It proves with the irrefutable logic of Messrs. Lardner, Kaufman, Connolly and Hart, that these wise persons are really innocent, and that virtue resides only in saps from Syracuse—and occasionally in a song-plugger.

You go to a play of this sort not for a "criticism of life" but for amusement. And if you are not amused by this opus you are very hard to amuse. If you protest that wisecracks are not—outside of Tin Pan Alley—considered the highest form of humor, you can hardly deny that these wisecracks are funny. They are, in fact, among the funniest. Unlike the sophisticated efforts of the Bright Young Men from Yale, they are racy, pungent, redolent of the soil—or the pavements—of the Street of Songs.

The performance depends very largely on Mr. Rosenthal, clever pianist and finished actor, whose Maxie turns out to be a surprisingly accomplished Cupid. Frank Otto, the other survivor of the original cast, gives an excellent characterization of the hardly-used husband. Mr. Murphy contributes an excellent bit as the window cleaner. When he hears that George Gershwin is outside the door, the awe in his voice and in his bearing as he starts his pilgrimage to his hero are delicious. Miss Van Cleve and Miss Abbott are sufficiently hard-boiled, Miss Temple as girlish as you could hope, and Mr. Gillen even more Syracusan than you would expect.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays on Boston stages include two of the outstanding offerings of the season: "The First Mrs. Fraser," St. John Ervine's sparkling comedy, offered by the Professional Players at the Plymouth, and G. Bernard Shaw's latest play, "The Apple Cart," which he describes as a "political extravaganza." This Theater Guild production is in its last week at the Tremont.

"Rebound," sophisticated comedy by Donald Ogden Stewart, is in its final week at the Copley. The new resident company will follow it next Monday with "Solid South," by Lawrence Campbell.

The next Theater Guild play will be Turgeneev's "A Month in the Country," which opens Monday next at the Tremont.

The Ben Greet Players will present "Hamlet" Monday evening in Saunders Theater, Cambridge, under university auspices. They will play "As You Like It" on the following evening.

"A Wonderful Night," English version of Johann Strauss's operetta, "Die Fledermaus," will be offered at the Shubert, beginning Jan. 15.

Cornelia Otis Skinner will give a program of her original monologues in John Hancock Hall, Jan. 15.

Burton Holmes opens his annual series of travel revues at Symphony Hall Friday night and Saturday afternoon. "Rome" is his subject.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and colder tonight probably with some light rain or snow; Wednesday fair; moderate northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 28.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and somewhat colder tonight with probably light snow or rain except in southeastern portions; Wednesday fair.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy and somewhat colder tonight; Wednesday fair.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Snow this afternoon and tonight; colder tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

Maine: Snow this afternoon and tonight, probably clearing Wednesday morning; colder tonight and in southeastern portions Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Strong shifting winds becoming westerly, reaching gale force tonight and diminishing Wednesday; overcast weather with rain or snow in northern portions tonight; Wednesday fair.

Storm Warnings: Change to northwest storm warning, 10 a. m., north of Atlantic City to Portsmouth, N. H., and change to northeast storm warnings on coast of Maine. Small craft warning indicated south of Cape Hatteras to Jacksonville, Fla. Disturbance of wide extent and marked intensity, central near New York City, moving northeastward, will be attended by strong winds and gales from Cape Hatteras northward and strong west and northwest winds from Hatteras to Jacksonville, diminishing by night.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

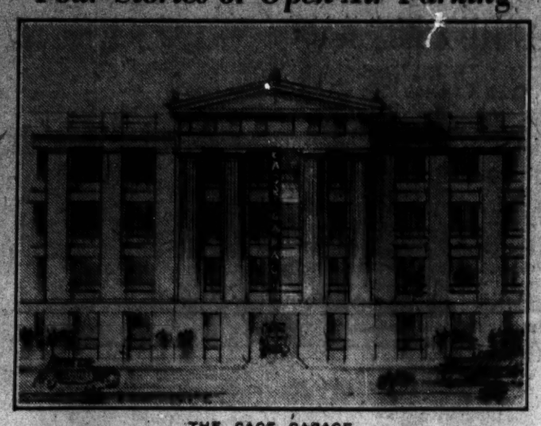
	8 a.m. Jan. 6	Max. Jan. 5		8 a.m. Jan. 6	Max. Jan. 5
Albany	34	40	Memphis	54	46
Atlantic City	44	50	Montreal	18	28
Boston	36	46	Nantucket	50	64
Buffalo	38	36	New Orleans	42	56
Calgary	32	...	New York	44	44
Charleston	46	64	Philadelphia	42	48
Chicago	32	38	Pittsburgh	34	48
Denver	34	52	Portland, Me.	30	34
Des Moines	34	38	Portland, Ore.	42	48
Eastport	34	34	San Francisco	48	52
Galveston	44	60	St. Louis	52	36
Hatteras	52	64	St. Paul	18	24
Helena	28	38	Seattle	40	48
Jacksonville	46	68	Tampa	54	70
Kansas City	24	30	Washington	46	44
Los Angeles	48	64			

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 12:33 p. m., Wednesday 1:01 a. m.
Height of tides 10.7 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:56 p. m.

Four Stories of Open-Air Parking



THE CAGE GARAGE
New Style of Building to Have No Side Walls Nor Windows, No Heat Nor Lighting.

Boston to Have New Style Garage

A new style automobile garage is planned for Boston. The design calls for a building with no side walls nor windows, no heat, elevators nor electric lighting, a low stud of eight feet, staggered floors and a 20 per cent pitch single ramp taking up the space of one automobile.

A company has been formed to build and operate such garages all over the country. It is a chain store idea applied to garages, and a cash proposition. The garages will accommodate 200 to 800 cars daily. The buildings will be fireproof and it is believed will help solve the problem of downtown parking.

It is a well-known fact that many ordinary type garages have an exceedingly high first cost, and an overhead which is not warranted, due to the nature of the business. Open-air parking has been successful in congested districts for some years, and this new type of garage is simply open-air parking stepped up into the air three or four stories, with almost total protection for the cars from the weather.

Patents have been applied for. The design and idea were conceived by Samuel Elliot, trustee and building manager of 131 State Street, Boston. George E. Robinson is the consulting engineer.

TAILOR CRITICIZES TARIFF ON WOOLENS

The tariff on woolens was severely criticized by Harvey A. Patterson, former president of the Merchant Tailors' Exchange of the city of Boston, at its forty-fifth annual meeting in Boston, Jan. 5. He urged that the tailors maintain their present prices on woolen goods.

Long-tail coats and white waistcoats are the only accepted mode of men's evening apparel in London, since women have accepted long dresses, according to a dispatch read at the meeting by V. J. Van Neste, chairman of the executive committee of the exchange. E. O. Gruener, president, and all other officers were re-elected.

Taxicab Officials Oppose New Code

Proposals to curtail many of the privileges now exercised by taxicab drivers in Boston met with strong opposition from more than 500 taxicab officials and operators, Jan. 5, at a public hearing held at police headquarters.

The proposals, proffered by Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner, aim to prevent drivers setting their own prices in rush hours, to limit public stands to 272, to eliminate many special stands, and to increase the powers of police officers over taxicab operators.

Taxicab interests lined themselves up particularly against the proposed regulation which would permit officers to deprive taxicab drivers of their credentials. Some opposition was heard to the proposed elimination of special stands, but Commissioner Hultman pointed out that special privileges could be obtained in certain instances.

Recommendations advanced by the taxi men included provisions for permitting meters to be run in traffic holdups, for allowing a driver to pick up other passengers when a car is already occupied, and for a clear interpretation of the commissioner's use of the words "public" and "semipublic" buildings in referring to locations of taxicab stands.

MUTINY ON AMERICAN FREIGHTER DISCLOSED

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 5 (AP)—A mutiny in the crew of the American freighter Hopatcong was disclosed today after she reached here from Odessa with her captain wounded and her crew missing.

The crew deserted at Odessa and the officers navigated the ship here from the Black Sea port.

She put into Odessa with a cargo of machinery from New York, and the crew of six men went ashore after the cargo was unloaded.

When they came back they piled aboard shouting that they had turned Communist, roaring into the skipper's cabin. They attacked Captain Bergsten and scrambled off the ship.

ROAD LOCATION OPPOSED

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP)—Appeal will be made to the Legislature to prevent the Boston-Worcester turnpike, now in process of construction, from passing through the centers of Fayville and Framingham, as projected by the State Department of Public Works, as the result of a meeting held here yesterday, attended by town, county and state officials.

DOGS IN CAPITAL CONTINUE TO WIN STANCH FRIENDS

Anti-Vivisectionists Seek Prompt Action on Protective Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Jan. 6—Anti-vivisectionists who are seeking the passage of a bill through Congress which would prohibit the practice of vivisection in the District of Columbia have decided to request their representatives to oppose all appropriation bills any portion of which might be used for medical experimentation on dogs. This program was determined upon as a means of forcing consideration of their measure before the end of the present session.

This action, and another resolution calling upon Congress to act promptly on their measure, were taken after it was learned that medical men in the District had threatened to imprison some of the investigators who have been gathering statistics in Washington on the treatment of dogs in local hospitals and research laboratories.

Discussing the bill pending before Congress before a meeting of the local humane society, the local anti-vivisection league and the legislative committee of the National Investigation League, Charles Edward Russell, author and former diplomat, urged that everything possible be done to bring about speedy action.

"For years and years," he declared, "we have been challenging them (vivisectionists) to show us one tangible result for the illimitable pain and suffering they have been inflicting on dumb animals. We know that no human suffering was ever alleviated, no human disease ever cured by vivisection."

"Even the House committee, which favorably reported out the bill, accepted the view," Mr. Russell pointed out, "that the dog does not react in the same way as the human does, and that therefore the dog is not an accurate criterion for man in any form of experiment, and should not be subjected to such extreme pain and intense suffering as they are called upon to endure, when the benefits accruing to humanity are nil."

In view of these considerations a resolution was adopted requesting Congress to pass the District of Columbia bill before the end of the present session.

McGrath Elected City Council Head

Joseph McGrath, 9 Castle Rock Street, Dorchester, serving his second term in the Boston City Council, was elected its president, Jan. 5. Only four of the 22 votes were cast against him.

An order from Mayor Curley asking an appropriation of $25,000 to be used for the hiring of special counsel, auditors and clerical force to carry on the contest on the port differential, was the first business to come up under Mr. McGrath's presidency. After lengthy debate it was passed under suspension of the rules.

With a view to putting an end to the practice of tearing up a paved street, filling in the excavation and leaving a heaped-up mound of earth, an order was passed requesting Mayor Curley to initiate this year a policy whereby public service corporations which tear up the streets be required to furnish bond that they will have their own contractors restore the street pavement to proper condition, instead of leaving this for the city to do as at present.

BOTTLERS PROTEST TAX

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan 6 (AP)—Resolutions opposing the bill designed to tax soft drinks in order to provide revenue to finance old age pensions were adopted in a meeting of soft drink manufacturers, members of Western Massachusetts Bottlers Association, here yesterday. Further meetings will be held to push the opposition, it was said.

PACKERS EXPECT PUBLIC BENEFIT BY FOOD RULING

Grocers, However, Assert Meat Men Can Now Dominate Markets

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Benefits to the public will result, according to the leading packers here, from the decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, ordering a modification of the "consent decree," which prohibited meat packers from wholesale and retail distribution of other food products.

The new decision, permitting wholesale but not retail trade by the packers, was criticized by the leading wholesale grocers, who declared it will enable the packers to dominate the food business.

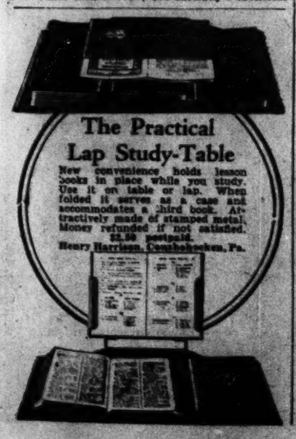
Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., said, "The right granted Swift & Co. to utilize its efficient facilities for buying, selling and distributing other food products at wholesale should be beneficial to the producer, consumer, and to Swift & Co."

F. Edson White, president of Armour & Co., said:

"The trend of the times is definitely toward reducing distributive costs through spreading them over a diversified line of products and shortening the route to the ultimate consumer. The original decree prevented Armour & Co. from contributing much to this movement. We regard the decision as beneficial to the public as well as to Armour's."

J. H. McLurin, president of the American Wholesale Grocers' Association, said:

"Under the modification there will be nothing to prevent the packers from dominating the food business."



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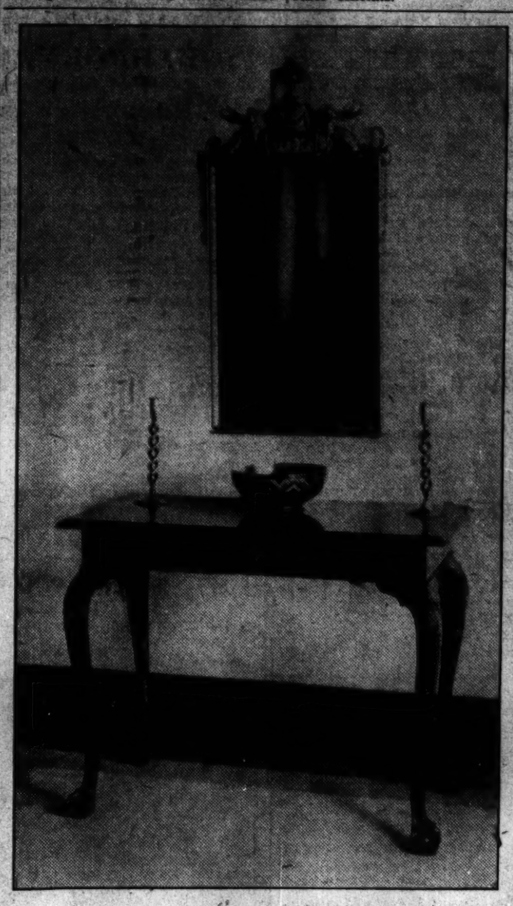
Household Finance Corporation

General Offices: 919 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Consult your telephone directory or see the local advertisements under your City Group for address of the Household office in your community



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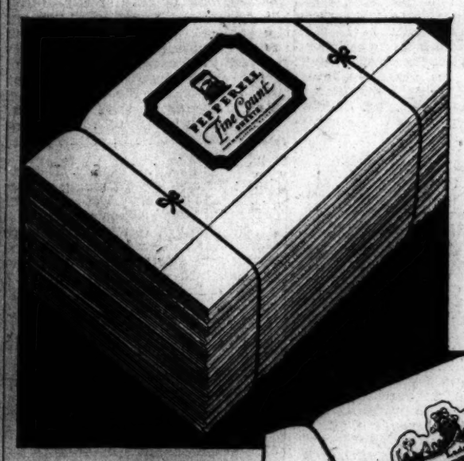

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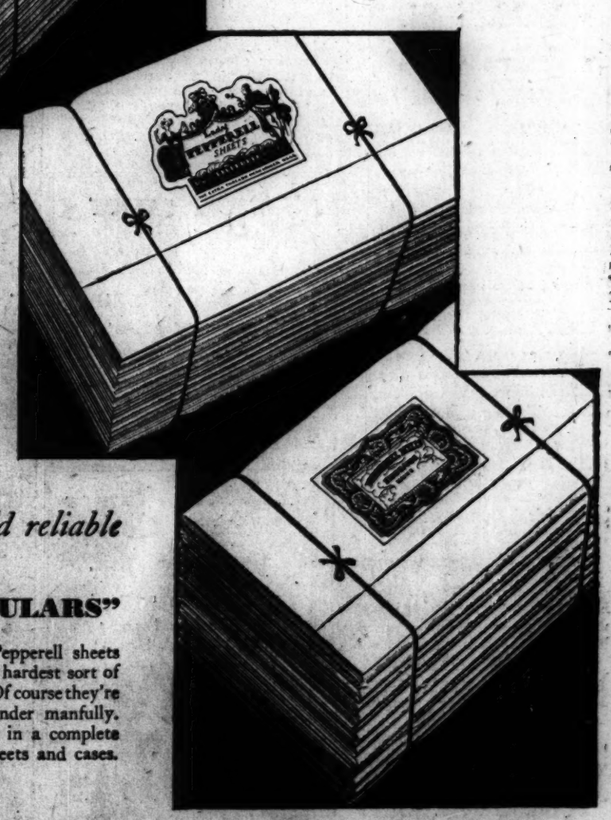

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REPORT FAVORS PARING ALASKAN RAILWAY DEFICIT

Senate Urged to Raise Rates and Insist on Better Management

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Increased passenger and freight rates and more efficiency of operation are recommended to decrease the annual deficit of the Alaska Railroad in the report of the Special Senate Committee submitted yesterday.

The committee, led by Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska, spent last summer in Alaska in an attempt to discover why the railroad has operated under an annual deficit of approximately $1,000,000 ever since its completion in 1923.

The report points out that if the total loss on the railroad to date be compared with the increase in population of the district it serves it will appear that each new resident has cost the Government $800,000. It considers that this expenditure is out of all proportion to the value of the results achieved.

Besides the slowness of development in the territory served by the Alaska Railroad the report finds that the deficit has been due to inadequate freight and passenger rates, climatic conditions, light traffic, lack of exports and inefficiency of management.

The two privately owned railroads in Alaska, the report finds, charge 20 cents and 12 cents a mile, respectively, for passenger rates as against 6 cents charged by the Alaska Railroad. On freight rates, one of the two private roads is 420 per cent above the average in the Pacific mountain section of the United States, and the other 251 per cent above, whereas the Government road is only 30 per cent above.

Schedules were found to be far more frequent than the traffic warranted—passenger trains averaging through the year 22 round-trip tickets for each train.

Besides factors due to the conditions of the country and to disproportionate rates the commission reported that another contribution to the annual deficit is "looseness and inefficiency in the conduct of the railroad's business and affairs, and of activities incidental thereto."

Passenger rates, they recommend, should go to 10 cents a mile, and freight rates should be increased to whatever point necessary to add 50 per cent to the freight revenue of the road. Train mileage should be cut down 100,000 miles, as compared to 1930. Business efficiency should be enforced with "strict economy and husbanding of resources."

Of the $1,000,000 appropriation for the railroad now before Congress the committee recommends that half only be used to meet the deficit. Of the balance it is recommended that $250,000 be used to investigate the mineral and other resources of the district with a view to building up export tonnage and another $250,000 for improvements chargeable to capital.

The possibility of abandoning the railroad is answered in the report by the recommendation that its operation be continued. However, the last recommendation is that the Senate either continue the present committee or appoint a new one in its place, the function of which shall be to keep the Senate informed of the progress of the railroad.

Kresel Promises Full Accounting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Isidore J. Kresel, a director and counsel for the Bank of United States, which closed its doors on Dec. 11, declared today that depositors eventually would receive 100 cents on the dollar.

His statement came in defense of his own action as a director of the bank, following his questioning by Thomas C. T. Crain, District Attorney, who today instituted a grand jury inquiry to determine whether there was fraud in connection with the conduct of the bank's affairs.

"Quite apart from the interview with Judge Crain," Mr. Kresel said, "I desire to say that I realise my work on behalf of the investigation which the Appellate Division has ordered has naturally resulted in antagonising powerful factors. In this I do not in slightest refer to Judge Crain or his office. I shall be ready to meet any attack which these factors make upon me at the proper time and in the prper way. I have nothing to hide and nothing to be ashamed of in my connection with the bank."

Student Criticisms Called Unjustified

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 5 (By U. P.)—The Ibero American Students' Congress, attended by delegates from Latin America and Spain, brought its 18-day convention to a close last night after an exchange of communications with Jose Vazques Schiaffino, Mexico's Acting Foreign Secretary, regarding the students' criticism of foreign governments.

Señor Schiaffino publicly criticised the students for neglecting subjects appropriate to their congress in order to attack the governments of nations with which Mexico was friendly. The students, Señor Schiaffino declared, generally were 'completely or partially ignorant of the true reasons obliging authorities to dictate measures or to execute acts which the students judge superficially and condemn violently.

The students, through the Ibero American Student Confederation which was organized during the Congress, replied to Señor Schiaffino reiterating their government attacks and also adopted a resolution urging Latin-American students to refrain from attending theaters showing Vitaphone pictures which they declared showed subjects degrading to Latin America.

ATLANTA RECORDS BIG PROPERTY DEAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6—Said to be probably the largest deal of its kind on record in the city of Atlanta, there was consummated a recent transfer of properties valued at $1,600,000 and a long-term commercial lease, which included valuable down-town property on Peachtree Street.

A valuable store building estimated at $900,000 was acquired by Walter T. Candler, from the Peachtree Street Corporation, of which S. M. Greer of New York is president. Mr. Candler, as part payment, turned over a cotton mill at Thomson, Ga., and an uptown Atlanta lot, with a total valuation of $200,000, which were immediately resold to the Massell Realty Company.

TAXPAYERS' STRIKE LOOMS IN MEXICO

TORREON, Coahuila, Mexico, Jan. 5 (By U. P.)—A taxpayers' strike is threatening the Government of this state.

The Governor has refused to comply with a petition from the National Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce asking for a reduction in taxes, and the real estate owners declare that they will not pay the allotted sums which they say are exorbitant in a period of economic depression.

HOWARD LEAGUE URGES NATIVE PENAL REFORM

Better Methods of Handling Primitive Races Declared Needful

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The appointment of a special sub-committee under the Howard League for Penal Reform has drawn attention to the necessity for a more widely distributed understanding of the needs of the native criminal. Its recommendations regarding penal administration in Crown colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories, will probably lead eventually to more modern methods in this respect.

Recent happenings within the British Colonial Office and out of it, have shown the trend both of official and public opinion to be toward a definite desire to look upon the native peoples of the world as something more than distant and unknown masses of difficulty which provide for civilised peoples many of the necessities of life. Natives are being seen as child races in definite need of skilled and well-informed handling.

Talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, C. Clifton Roberts, a member of the new sub-committee of the Howard League, with some 10 years of practical experience among the native peoples in various parts of British East Africa, spoke of the importance of extending to the native criminal some of the enlightened methods which were aiding so effectively in the destruction of crime among more civilised peoples.

"The native offender is, at the present time, a shockingly neglected person," he said, "and yet he is a most interesting person, and a person who would well repay a better understanding. Before he came under British influence, he was, under tribal institutions, dealt with by native chiefs; and it is still an open question how far the methods used were suited to his particular mentality, and how far they should be interwoven with, or wholly exchanged for the use of European criminal codes.

"In coming to a decision on these matters," Mr. Roberts declared, "the main point is to decide how best to avoid the creation of what is known as the 'Europeanized native hooligan' —the detribalized man, carried out of his depth on the tide of a civilisation too swift for him, and in which his moral fortitude is put too often to a test beyond his powers of self-restraint."

Recent police and prison reports had shown certain advances, but, taken as a whole, Mr. Roberts declared the position to be far from encouraging. There were still matters which sorely needed attention, and especially in the direction of those who, in one way or another, had managed to get on the wrong side of law and order, and who, through an almost complete lack of modern methods in penal affairs, were not being treated in the way best calculated to set them upon their feet.

To aid in the removal of these difficulties, the new sub-committee of the Howard League, Mr. Roberts explained, had practical recommendations to make. They attached primary importance to the appointment, in native territories, of officials fully trained in the modern methods of penal administration. In company with these officials there should, they said, be trained native police and trained native warders, all of whom should have passed through instructional schools.

They proposed, too, Mr. Roberts stated, the opening of training courses in England to magistrates and to police and prison officials who, when on leave, desired to understand more of methods which would aid in establishing a greater measure of enlightened administration.

'JACK TARS' HELD FOR REFUSING WORK

PLYMOUTH, Eng. Jan. 5 (AP)—Thirty seamen of H. M. S. Lucia, submarine depot ship, were under arrest and facing possible court-martial for refusing to work when their week-end shore leave was canceled.

While an official inquiry went forward into the affair, which was termed by Admiral Sir Hubert Bland, commander-in-chief of the Devonport base, as "not a mutiny," the men were held in barracks ashore. All communication between the Lucia and the shore was cut, no visitors were permitted aboard and officers and men were forbidden to land or send messages to relatives or friends.

Kemmerer to Study Peruvian Banking

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, of Princeton University, heads a group of experts in government finance who left here yesterday on board the Santa Clara, of the Grace Line, to study the finances of the Republic of Peru.

Dr. Kemmerer, who is director of the bureau of international finance at Princeton University, assembled the commission at the invitation of the Reserve Bank of Peru with the approval of the Peruvian Government.

Other members of the group include Stokeley Morgan, formerly head of the Latin-American division of the Department of State, who is general secretary of the commission; P. Lindsley Dodd, formerly assistant manager of the National Bank of Nicaragua, undersecretary; Dr. Paul Moody Atkins, engineer and economist, public credit; William Roddy, formerly collector of customs at Guayaquil, Ecuador, customs administration, and Dr. John Philip Wernette of Harvard University, taxation.

Election Is Quiet in Bolivia Capital

LA PAZ, Bol., Jan. 4 (By U. P.)—Election of a President, a Vice-President and an entire new Congress took place quietly today, at least as far as La Paz was concerned, with voting booths heavily guarded and cavalry patrolling the streets.

Early reports indicated unusually heavy voting here, despite rainfall. Voters were orderly and were permitted to enter the booths in groups of 20. Ample police guards were stationed 300 feet from each voting place. The booths were situated in schools.

Daniel Salamanca will be elected President for a four-year term as he was the only candidate. Vice-Presidential candidates are Luis Tejada Sorzano, Liberal, and Bautista Saavedra, Republican.

Officials of the Revolutionary Government, headed by Gen. Blanco Galindo, which overthrew President Hernando Siles six months ago in one of the first of the seven revolutions which swept Latin-American republics during 1930, were confident that the election would be conducted along strictly impartial lines.

Home Dressmaking Becoming Extinct

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—The ancient craft of dressmaking is disappearing from the American home, the Department of Commerce finds. It bases its conclusions on the fact that there is no longer the demand for "goods by the yard" on the part of the housewife that there once was.

"In a large part this tendency is seen as reflecting the rising standards of American living, since it is found to run parallel to a growth in favor of more expensive feminine ready-to-wear garments and a demand for more direct and up-to-the-moment garments from the centers of style," says the department.

A detailed study was recently completed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the business of an important wholesale dry goods concern of the Middle West, in line with the work of the department to aid American business in its effort to eliminate unnecessary waste in distribution, which is estimated to aggregate $10,000,000,000 annually.

The decline in the manufacture of clothes resulted in an improved garment trade for the wholesaler, due largely to the greater market for more expensive types of ready-to-wear clothing, it was found.

NOVA SCOTIA FISHERS PROTEST PRICE CUT

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S., Jan. 5—(By the Canadian Press)—Another tie-up of the North Sydney fishing fleet seemed imminent today through a price cut announced when the boats came in with 150,000 pounds of fish on board.

The cold storage firms offered a quarter of a cent a pound below the price for market cod set when the fishermen returned to work after a seven weeks' strike a month or so ago. This represents a drop of $1.50 from $1.75 a hundred weight. The fishermen talked of throwing their catch overboard rather than accept a reduction..

YOUTH TRAINED TO RESPECT LAW FOR FUTURE GOOD

North Carolina Woman Teaches Boys and Girls With Novel Calendar

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 3—Educate respect for law into the boys and girls of today, and the generation of men and women ahead will establish a new condition of law in this country, according to Mrs. Mary Bennett Little, of Wadesboro, mother of the Keeplaws League for school children.

A couple of years ago in the town of Wadesboro, when Mrs. Little formed her first Keeplaws League, her proposition met with instant approval and support from the public men of the day. Because of its directness in going to the root of the flaunt-law evil, Mrs. Little has seen her league grow into a state-wide institution, with indications that it is destined to spread throughout the nation.

Herself indefatigable, Mrs. Little has signalized observance for the coming year in publication of a unique calendar in which the motto, "Obedience to Law Is Liberty" is paramounted. It is illustrated and will prove an ornament to the schoolroom, presenting a series of hints and helps.

"As an example," she said, "January is dedicated as the month for our Governors, one of whom has already advanced a greeting to the schools for their coöperation in helping to put our State at the top in law-keeping. He advises all members of the Keeplaws League to 'think, act, talk, walk and ride with this end in view.' February's hints are devoted to the hearthstones, one pointed suggestion being that it is 'up to father and mother.' March studies center around America's children, and April's around American war mothers."

Mrs. Little has offered a series of prizes to promote the interests of the organization during the coming year. The North Carolina Chapter of American War Mothers placing the largest number of Keeplaws calendars in the schools gets a reward of $20.

The Keeplaws Shield is awarded the chamber of commerce that arranges for the best Keeplaws league in its town. The founder's medal goes to the person sending in the best suggestions for the calendar in 1932. A medal is also provided for the cadet who did not receive a single demerit during his course at West Point—Robert E. Lee, class of 1829.

Big Concern Results From Brick Merger

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MACON, Ga., Jan. 5—With a combined plant investment of over $4,000,000 a recent merger of five of the South's oldest and largest brick manufacturers creates a concern said to be one of the largest in the nation. The executive offices, known as the Southern Brick & Tile Company, will be in this city.

The merger has combined the following companies: Bibb Brick Company of Macon, the Columbus Brick & Tile Company of Jacksonville, the Cherokee Brick Company of Macon, the Standard Brick & Tile Company of Macon, and the Georgia-Carolina Brick Company of Augusta. Such products as face brick, turpentine cups, hollow building tile, dubrick and jumbo brick and drain tile will be put out from the 13 completely equipped plants in Daisy, Tenn.; Dixton and Callahan, Fla.; Society Hill, S. C., and Macon, Augusta, Columbus and Bainbridge, Ga.

MEXICAN LABOR MOVES AGAINST U. S. FIRMS

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 4, (AP)—The General Workers' Federation, a Mexican labor group, has sent a petition to the Department of Industry requesting that action be taken against American companies operating in the northern part of Lower California for what the federation alleges is abuse of Mexican workers.

The federation claims that Mexicans are forced to work more than eight hours daily, are not given a weekly day of rest, and now are being forced to accept wage reductions.

Alleged Montana Fund Questioned

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Report of an alleged Republican secret fund of $100,000 to oppose Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, in the last election is likely to take the Senate Campaign Funds Investigating Committee to that State, Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, stated Jan. 5.

Mr. Nye said that the large number of witnesses which the committee, of which he is chairman, will have to examine, makes it almost impossible for the hearings to be held in Washington. The trip would probably be taken about the middle of January, he thought.

The New York World, in its issue of Jan. 4, said it had learned that Republican leaders in Montana had organized a campaign against Mr. Walsh on the strength of a promise of $100,000, from which all such expenditures would be defrayed. Relying on the promise, it was said, $40,000 was spent in an attempt to defeat Mr. Walsh. But when it came time for reimbursement the individual to whom the fund had been promised had passed away, leaving his estate in such order that nothing could be touched.

Astronomers Seek Universe Distances

LA PLATA, Arg., Jan. 5 (By U. P.)—Observatories throughout the world are coöperating with the National Astronomic Observatory here in its efforts to calculate the dimensions of the universe, Dr. Juan Hartmann, director of the observatory, said today.

The experiments will take place during January and February when the asteroid Eros is in a favorable position to measure the distance from the earth, it was said, after which, according to the third law of Keppler, the approximate distance between the earth and sun can be derived. From this, in turn, the dimensions of the universe can be calculated.

Dr. Hartman has completed a program with the Cordoba (Argentina) Observatory, using the distance between the observatories as a base for the purpose of a daily triangulation, after which the La Plata Observatory will compare data as well as collaborate with European observatories, using the transatlantic base line for the purpose of closer approximations.

North Carolina Boy Wins Medal for Corn

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6—James Lutz, 10-year-old 4-H Club member of Newton, Catawba County, has been declared the 1930 champion corn-club member for North Carolina by L. R. Harrill, club leader at North Carolina State College.

To win the state title James produced a yield of 126.4 bushels of corn on one acre of land at a cost of $59.25, and cleared $159.35 in profit from his project, including the value of the corn, the value of the hay produced and $74 in premiums from showing the corn at local fairs.

Exhibits of the corn at fairs last autumn won four first places, six second prizes and two third ribbons.

Two Men in California Have Time Locked Up for Einstein to Study

For Three Years With Mercury Clock Researchers Have Been Putting Time Through the 'Third Degree' With Some Curious Results

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 6 (AP)—Time has been seized, locked in a cell for three years, and given the "third degree" here.

Twenty-five years ago Albert Einstein, in Berlin, concluded time was inconstant. His general idea of relativity set forth that time is not changeless, as the world has been led to believe. The German professor said time varies with velocity.

Dr. Einstein now is here, confident time will confess to its inconstancy.

Dr. Roy J. Kennedy and Dr. Edward M. Thorndike, research fellows in physics, are time's jailers in a little laboratory cell at the California Institute of Technology. They have checked its behavior three years.

Dr. Einstein will be the first one to learn the result of their work, for upon this experiment his space-time theory, the fourth dimension of his fundamental of relativity, may stand or fall.

Dr. Kennedy, years ago, assisted Dr. Albert A. Michelson in experiments which proved that objects in space behave as Dr. Einstein calculated. Then Dr. Kennedy and Dr. Thorndike set about to find by actual measurements whether time also behaves as Dr. Einstein predicts. Dr. Kennedy explains it:

"If we are living in an Einstein universe, time would change with increasing velocity, just as the dimensions of matter change, but instead of shortening, time would lengthen.

Taking a Ride to the Moon

"If a man were riding on one of the projected rockets to the moon, at a velocity of 161,000 miles a second, his watch would shrink, and, assuming it would still function, would lose 12 hours of time daily, which shows how intimately associated space and time really are.

"At the velocity of light, 186,300 miles per second, the watch would shrink to nothing and time would stand still.

"Before starting this experiment, I wanted to find the most reliable watch in the world, one that would divide the ordinary second into a million-billion-billion intervals.

"The clock finally selected consists entirely of mercury. When vaporized the mercury atoms radiate a characteristic light, presumably in the form of waves, and the frequency of waves, or the time interval between the wave-tops, serves as well as pendulums to mark the flow of time. Instead of ticking off sound waves in air, such a clock ticks off ether waves."

The light-wave of the mercury clock is split into two separate rays. One is permitted to shoot straight ahead, and the other is detoured by mirrors over a roundabout path, and both brought together again. The difference in the time of their arrival at a given point causes interference with each other, and this is photographed. Physicists call this machine an interferometer.

Earth Moves Fast

The earth in its orbit around the sun moves at a speed of 67,000 miles an hour, but it rotates also at the rate of 1000 miles an hour, roughly speaking.

So Pasadena, where the experiment is being made, by the rotation movement of the earth, moves at different speeds through space. When the rotation movement is in the same direction as the orbital movement, that is, at midnight, the speed of movement is increased to 68,000 miles an hour. At noon, the peak of rotation movement in reverse direction, the speed in the orbital direction is but 66,000 miles an hour.

Thus there is a difference in the earth's speed of 2000 miles an hour between midnight and noon.

The mercury clock experiment is to determine whether any time change is registered at the different velocities. Dr. Kennedy and Dr. Thorndike indicated they soon will be ready to have time tell its story to Dr. Einstein.

WILMINGTON MILLS TO MAKE NEW JOBS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 6—In preparation for the manufacture of broadcloth exclusively, the Delgado Cotton Mills, located here, will begin the installation of new machinery, officials of the plant have announced.

Emergency repair work in the mill village began during Christmas week, and provided employment for a considerable number of men without work. Complete remodeling of the plant will be done at a cost of $340,000, it was said. For a number of weeks the mills have been closed, throwing approximately 1000 persons out of employment.

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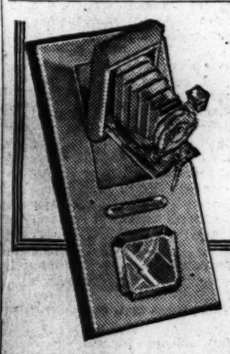
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WOODS OFFERS STUDY RESULTS TO HELP TRADE

Industrial Practices for Depressed Periods Distributed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The President's Emergency Committee for Employment began on Jan. 5 to distribute to approximately 65,000 industrial executives of the country, two pamphlets suggesting practices for industries in time of reduced operation and employment.

The pamphlets, based on study of steps taken by hundreds of companies to meet the present unemployment emergency, are intended to permit every company, large or small, to learn of the advantageous measures some have worked out, Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the committee, said. "It is clear that industries are enormously interested in this sort of thing," he added.

Distribution will be made through several hundred trade associations of the country, Colonel Woods said. One pamphlet, it was explained, supplements descriptively the methods analyzed statistically in the other. The facts were gathered from a well-diversified list of large and small corporations manufacturing in more than 500 locations and employing in 1929 more than 750,000 men.

Methods of spreading employment, outlined by the committee include: reduced weekly schedules through the five, four, or three-day week; reduced daily schedule through the seven, eight, or six-hour day; shorter shifts in continuous operation, such as four or six shift a day; alteration of shifts or individuals on the same job, known as "staggering"; and rotation of days off.

"Among measures to increase the amount of work available, industrial executives are doing more extensive repair and maintenance work as well as hastening replacement of worn out or obsolete equipment. Many companies are constructing permanent improvements," it is said. "Others are finding it practical to manufacture certain commodities for future demand.

"Attempts are being made to reach new levels of consumption through new and improved products, decreased prices, extensive advertising and more scientific salesmanship."

Few progressive companies have dropped all concern for former employees on termination of employment, it is stated. The present emergency, employers report, has greatly stimulated efforts to assist laid-off employees. Among these are: placement in other jobs, whether temporarily or permanently laid off; loans and credits; dismissal compensation in case of permanent lay-off; and coöperation with community relief agencies.

Permanent policies for efforts to stabilize earnings and employment discussed in the pamphlet include: Forecasting and planning production, broader training of new employees to enable workers to work in various departments, standardization of products to facilitate forecasting demand, guaranteeing employment, making the work day or work week elastic, and experiments with unemployment insurance.

The special unemployment census, scheduled for Jan. 15, will probably be completely tabulated by the middle of February, according to William M. Steuart, Director of the Census. The census will present a cross section of the unemployed among 31,000,000 persons in 20 representative cities throughout the country.

The localities to be included in the survey are the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx in New York; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dayton, O.; Cleveland, O.; Chicago; Detroit; Duluth, Minn.; Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis; Birmingham, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Tex.; Denver, Colo.; Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Army to Make Available Funds for Taunton River

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP)—Unemployment relief funds will be made available by army engineers for the widening and deepening of the Taunton River, Mayor Willis K. Hodgman, learned from Joseph W. Martin Jr., Representative, today. The dredging operation will extend from Taunton to Fall River.

There is a proviso that the city must grant $30,000 and the State $70,000 in order to obtain the federal aid. Mayor Hodgman said the city funds would be made immediately available. The project would place Taunton in a position to receive coal carriers and other coastal shipping.

$12,000,000 Construction Planned by Syracuse

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 6—Industries in Syracuse have under way, or mapped out, construction programs that call for expenditure of $12,000,000, according to the Chamber of Commerce.

The largest project will be the new service station of the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation as part of that company's $4,000,000 Syracuse construction program for the year. Work on the station has been in progress several weeks.

Outside the industries, the New York Central grade crossing elimination will continue as the major undertaking for 1931, if legal entanglements do not interrupt the schedule. This $30,000,000 project was planned to extend over a three-year period.

2000 Get Part-Time Jobs Through Buffalo Plans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6—More than 2000 workers are being employed on a part-time basis by the city of Buffalo, Mayor Charles E. Roesch reported in his annual message to the council, wherein he dealt at length with the efforts of the municipality to relieve unemployment.

Welfare relief increased 78 per cent in the last four years, he said. Based on averages of the past few weeks, the expenditure for welfare in the next year will be $1,800,000, which is more than double the 1926-1929 figure.

The Mayor outlined several projects which he said can be started in the spring if the council takes care of the necessary legal preliminaries in time. These include a large program of street paving and repair, construction of the proposed sea-wall highway, and expenditure of $350,000 for water-front improvements, including construction of landing facilities for seaplanes on the Lake Erie harbor.

Gas Firm to Aid Idle

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MACON, Ga. Jan. 6—To relieve unemployment here the Macon Gas Company plans construction of a 12-inch feeder natural gas main for Cherokee Heights, which is being authorized by the holding company in Chicago, upon the suggestion of Charles Leech, manager here. Mr. Leech recommended that any work which might be considered for the next few years be done now as the company's contribution toward aiding employment, according to a recent announcement.

Inaugurations of Governors in 33 States Occur in January

Democratic Victories of Last November Recalled as Republican Executives Step Down; La Follette Assumes Governorship in Wisconsin

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Almost every day is inaugural day somewhere in the United States during these first weeks of the New Year as Governors in 33 states take the oath of office as designated by their Constitutions.

The advent of new administrations in many states recalls the Democratic victories of the election in November, with many Democrats replacing Republicans in state executive offices.

Philip Fox La Follette was inaugurated in Wisconsin on Jan. 5. Governor La Follette is the second son of the late Robert M. La Follette, Senator for Wisconsin, and a brother of "Young Bob," who now occupies his father's seat in the United States Senate. Like the other La Follettes, he is a Progressive.

Charles W. Bryan, brother of the late William Jennings Bryan, is being inducted into office as Governor of Nebraska on Jan. 8. He is being returned to an office he held from 1923 to 1925. He was elected on a tax reduction platform.

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat, was inaugurated for a second term in New York on Jan. 1.

Wilber M. Brucker (R.), Michigan's new Governor, took office New Year's Day. He was former State Attorney-General and has promised removal of unnecessary state employees in the interest of economy.

Arthur Seligman, a Santa Fé banker and a Democrat, was inaugurated in New Mexico Jan. 1 to succeed Richard R. Dillon (R.). His program calls for tax reduction and economy in state administration.

Mayor Becomes Governor

James Rolph Jr., San Francisco's picturesque Mayor for 19 years, was sworn in as Governor of California Jan. 6. He is a Liberal in politics.

Connecticut has a college professor for its first Democratic Governor in 16 years by the inauguration of Wilbur L. Cross at Hartford on Jan. 7. He plans to ask the General Assembly to memorialize Congress for the repeal of the prohibition laws.

C. Ben Ross, the first Democrat to sit in the Governor's chair in Idaho in 12 years, was sworn in on Jan. 5. He has promised more miles of roads per dollar than his predecessors built, with lower taxes and better conditions for the farmers.

Gov. Fred B. Balzar, of Nevada, was back at his desk on Jan. 6 after brief inaugural ceremonies which marked the beginning of his second four-year term on Jan. 5.

Gov. Frank C. Emerson, civil engineer, was inaugurated for his second term in Wyoming on Jan. 5. Good roads are his aim.

George W. P. Hunt began his seventh term as Governor of Arizona on Jan. 5. He is a militant Democrat who succeeds Gov. John C. Phillips (R.)

Norman S. Case (R.), was inaugurated Jan. 6 for his second term as Governor of Rhode Island.

Floyd B. Olson, Minnesota's first Farmer-Labor Governor, took office Jan. 6. He sponsors an unemployment relief program.

Warren E. Green (R.), and a "dirt farmer," became Governor of South Dakota on Jan. 6 to succeed William J. Bulow (D.). Mr. Green advocates income and other special taxes for revenue relief.

William Tudor Gardiner (R.), is being inducted into office for his second term as Governor of Maine on Jan. 8. He was graduated from Harvard in 1914. His program calls for consolidation of state departments and economy in administration.

Ely's Inauguration

Another inauguration in New England on Jan. 8 is that of Joseph B. Ely, the first Democrat to be elected Governor of Massachusetts since 1914. He advocates state borrowing to speed unemployment relief.

John G. Winant (R.), Concord lawyer, takes the Governor's chair in New Hampshire on Jan. 8. He was Governor from 1926 to 1928.

The same day sees the inauguration of Stanley C. Wilson (R.) in Vermont. He has outlined a pay-as-you-go road-building program.

On Jan. 12 Harry Woodring (D.), who succeeds Clyde M. Reed (R.), will be sworn in in Kansas. He is a former banker. He is stressing good roads.

Julius L. Meier, independent Republican, will take office as Governor of Oregon on Jan. 12. Public ownership of power features his program.

William H. Adams, ranch owner, will take the oath of office as Governor of Colorado for the third time on Jan. 13. He served 40 years in the Legislature before becoming Governor.

Miner Becomes Governor

George White, another Democrat to displace a Republican, will be sworn in as Governor of Ohio on Jan. 13. He began his career as a gold miner in the Klondike and was formerly chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Gov. Albert C. Ritchie begins his fourth term as Chief Executive of Maryland on Jan. 14. He is one of the country's most outspoken opponents of prohibition and a staunch defender of states' rights. He is a Democrat.

No ceremony will mark the inauguration of Harvey Parnell for his second term as Governor of Arkansas on Jan. 14.

Dan W. Turner will take the oath of office as Governor of Iowa Jan. 15. He is a Republican. He favors adoption of a state income tax law and general taxation reform.

E. M. Miller, former Associate Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, will will take office as Governor of that State Jan. 19. He advocates a limited bond issue for highway construction.

I. C. Blackwood will become Governor of South Carolina on Jan. 20. His program calls for tax reform and law enforcement.

Gifford Pinchot, progressive Republican, and arch foe of what he describes as the power trust, will assume the Governorship of Pennsylvania for the second time on Jan. 20. He is prominent in the liberal wing of the Republican Party and has been mentioned as a candidate for President.

Ross B. Sterling (D.), will take the oath of office as Governor of Texas on Jan. 20. He favors a huge bond issue for roads.

Richard B. Russell Jr. (D.), must wait until June 27 for his inauguration in Georgia. In the meantime he will continue as Speaker of the House in the Legislature.

William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray is to take the oath from his father on Jan. 12 and become Governor of Oklahoma for a four-year term.

SUMMARY SHOWS AIR TRAVEL GAINS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—The increasing popularity of air travel in this country is shown by a summary issued by New York, Philadelphia and Washington Airway Corporation on Dec. 31, which reports that the company's airplanes have carried 17,106 passengers during the four months since its establishment on Sept. 1.

During December the company made 94 per cent of its scheduled trips, flying a total of 115,000 miles, and carried 4125 passengers, the report said.

MALAYAN RUBBER SHIPMENTS

LONDON, Jan. 6—Ocean shipments of rubber from Malaya in December were 41,934 tons, compared with 41,281 in November and 48,513 in December, 1929.

RECALL OF POWER BOARD MEMBERS SOUGHT BY WALSH

Montana Senator Moves for Reconsideration of Three of Appointments

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The threatened challenge of three members of the new Federal Power Commission, because they had peremptorily dismissed two employees, materialized in the Senate yesterday with the entering of a motion by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, for reconsideration of their confirmation and the return by the President of the certificates of notification of their approval.

Under its rules the Senate can vote the reconsideration of the appointments, but there is nothing it can do to compel the President to return the notifications. Unless he does so, it is held, the commissioners cannot be removed from office despite the Senate's action.

It is admitted by the proponents of the ouster move that court proceedings will likely be necessary to determine the issue, should they succeed in securing a reversal on the challenged commissioners. They also have intimated that should the President reject a reconsideration action they would undertake to reach the commissioners by eliminating their salaries from the commission's appropriation item.

The three commissioners involved are Dr. George Otis Smith, chairman, Marcel Garsaud and Claude L. Draper. Mr. Walsh under the rules was able to make the motion as he had voted for the confirmation of the three men.

The issue arises out of the discharge of Charles A. Russell, solicitor, and William V. King, chief accountant of the commission. Dr. Smith, in explaining their elimination with that of F. E. Bonner, former secretary, declared that it was the new commission's desire to put an end to a long-standing friction between the three men which he held seriously interfered with the efficiency of the agency.

The men were let out as the first act of the three commissioners following their confirmation and while two other members were out of the city. Mr. Bonner had previously announced his resignation from the commission. No charges were preferred against the men. Dr. Smith explained that this was done so that their civil service status would not be prejudiced.

The dismissal of Mr. Russell and Mr. King raised a storm of protest among Democratic and insurgent Senators. They asserted that the two men had long protected the public interest and that their removal could be interpreted only in the light of disapproval of their views.

Mr. Walsh's motion relating to the request to the President that he return the notification certificates precipitated an issue between him and Vice-President Charles Curtis over a ruling by the latter that this question was not debatable. Mr. Curtis cited several rules of the Senate to sustain his decision.

Mr. Walsh insisted that these rules were not applicable and appealed from the ruling of the chair. The Senate rejected Mr. Curtis's interpretation of the rules by the overwhelming vote of 55 to 4—an unusual count on such a test.

"Not one word has been heard from any source that Russell and King were not devoted, faithful, honest and trustworthy servants," Mr. Walsh said. "On the other hand, it has been publicly charged, and not denied, that Bonner betrayed undue friendliness to the power interest, and that the cause of the friction between him and the two faithful employees was due to their refusal to abide by his views."

ROLLINS GETS COLLECTION OF 'WHITMANIA'

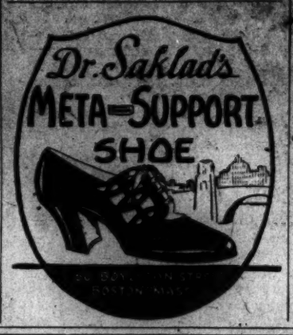
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla.—The beginning of a rich collection of Whitmania has been found at Rollins College in the private library of the late William Sloane Kennedy, friend and admirer of the "good grey poet."

The Rollins library was recently presented with a $10,000 bequest from Mr. Kennedy in addition to the Kennedy library. At present the Whitmania will remain as a unit in the Kennedy collection in the college library, but eventually it is planned to display the entire collection in a separate room to be known as the Kennedy-Whitman room.

William Sloane Kennedy was the last member of a little group of Whitman friends who formed a circle about the poet. Out of his long friendship and association with Whitman Mr. Kennedy published his "Reminiscences of Walt Whitman" in 1896, and later a second volume entitled "The Fight of a Book for the World," telling of the victorious fight which Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" made to survive the early storm of criticism.

Though rich in first editions and original manuscripts, the Kennedy library is chiefly notable for its Whitmania, which include several first edition copies of translations of "Leaves of Grass," presented to Mr. Kennedy by the translators; many books about Whitman by distinguished critics; correspondence with distinguished authors, including many letters and post cards written by John Burroughs, and several photographs, including a copy of the famous Cox photograph of Whitman, autographed by Whitman, which hung in the Kennedy library for 43 years.



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Underwood's Clam Chowder 10½ OZ CAN 25c

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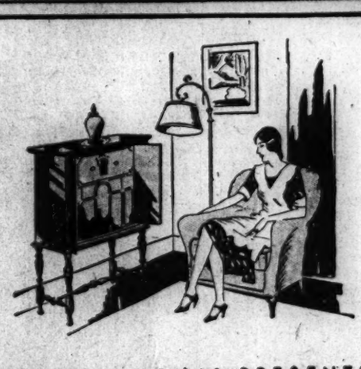
Best Tomatoes Finest No. 3 can 21c No. 2 can 15c
Sunsweet Apricots lb pkg 19c
Standard Norwegian Sardines can 9c
King Oscar Sardines Norwegian can 15c
Grapefruit can 19c
Cut Green Beans No. 2 can 10c
Golden Bantam Corn can 13c
Prize Bread large loaf 7c

FIRST NATIONAL NEWS



FIRST NATIONAL PRESENTS

Miss Farmer's Radio Cooking School

Millions of women have attended Miss Alice Bradley's famous Miss Farmer's Cooking School, have read her helpful articles on foods and their preparation in the magazines and newspapers. Thousands yearly pay tuition to take her courses . . . Now, First National Stores make her talents available for the first time over the radio, free to any woman who wants to listen. Twice a week, Miss Bradley, under the sponsorship of First National Stores, conducts a radio cooking school over station WNAC, from 9 to 9:15.

First National Stores offer this as an additional service to New England housewives. Listen in on these days for Miss Bradley's helpful suggestions on menus, recipes, market orders, and budgets. This information is printed also every week in the First National News . . . which you can secure free at any First National Store. Start today to take advantage of this helpful service!

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Tuesdays and Fridays from 9 to 9:15 a.m.

Always Lowest Prices for Highest Quality Foods

Women's Enterprises and Activities

In Behalf of the World's Children

By CONSTANCE SMEDLEY

London

IT IS not given to all workers to live in a setting of traditional and historic appropriateness. Henrietta Leslie, who has written the first war book from the point of view of the civilian wife and mother ("Mrs. Fischer's War") published in London, is also the Hon. Organiser of the "Save the Children Fund," and in the last seven years has raised vast sums for the baby refugees of the whole world. Her drawing-room in which grows a fig tree which has flourished for hundreds of years, is the old Huguenot chapel built for the Huguenot refugees in Chelsea, London, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The priest's house leads out of it and forms the living quarters of "Globe House." An old guide to London (1879) describes the Glebe Place Church as denying "all vile and vain ritual, FANCY FAIRS and all such vanities to raise money"; but under the fig tree's canopy, many "such vanities" have been brought to pass for the sake of the children of the world.

Add to these activities, indefatigable work on the executive staff of the P. E. N. Club, whose members at the Brussels Conference, pledged themselves "not willing to write anything to stimulate international friction," and it will be seen that "Mrs. Fischer's War" is the natural expression of the author's life.

Some time after the war, Henrietta Leslie met a German girl whom she had known previously. The realization of the suffering of the women and children sent Henrietta Leslie to Miss Jebb, who with Mrs. Charles Buxton had edited the Cambridge Magazine with its international news clippings.

"Can you find me any international work to do?" asked Henrietta Leslie. "Something direct, for the children, that will help to create an atmosphere of health and love instead of fear and hatred, for the children of the 'enemy countries'?"

For the Children

"Do you mind what nationality you work for?" asked Miss Jebb.

"Not a bit. I want to work for the babies in most need of help," said Henrietta Leslie. Then Miss Jebb told of an urgent call that had come in from Germany, where the crèches were being closed all over the country. "Will you help me to try to keep 10 crèches open?" asked Miss Jebb.

That was the beginning of Mrs. Leslie's work. But instead of 10, she raised the money to keep 178 crèches going. From helping the German babies, her work spread to the succor of English, French, Japanese, Irish, Bulgarian and Welsh children. On a visit to France she induced the French "Save the Children Fund" to feed 500 children a day in Cologne, and inaugurated a wonderful international meeting at which Oswald Mosley (England), Pierre Hamp (France), Sinclair Lewis (America), and a German woman doctor appeared on the same platform.

She went out to Bulgaria to see if the fund were justified in making an appeal for contributions to help the children suffering from the results of the earthquake. The photos that she took were made into slides, and she returned to England, lecturing on what she had seen. In consequence, 2000 children were fed daily for eight months. Bulgaria has awarded her the Order of Humanity for this.

A Colorful Life

But primarily Henrietta Leslie is a writer: her mornings are dedicated to her art. Directly after lunch, she goes down to her office at the "Save the Children Fund" headquarters and works steadfastly there until late in the afternoon. The P. E. N. Club takes up another part of her time and brings her in contact with the writers of the world. "At last the East is coming in, Palestine first, with China, just in. . . ."

Her life is not all work, however. Her husband, Dr. Peter Schutze, is her close companion in her many interests, which include music, the theater, and an immense circle of friends; and in the outdoor life they love. Week-ends at Sunt, their country cottage, regular spring jaunts to an old castle in Italy, winter sun in Switzerland with excursions for the sheer love of adventure, to some unexplored part of the world, are a part of their program, expressive of their love of colorful living.

Women in Railroad Journalism

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

IT IS a far cry from Elizabeth Mallet, pioneer woman journalist, who in 1702 published the London Daily Courant, to the scores of women writers who today assist in the editing of magazines and newspapers for the thousands of railroad men and women in the United States. Elizabeth Mallet was considered a bold creature in 1702, and she soon surrendered her venture to a man. Today the situation is reversed. Women are gradually gaining a place with men on the staffs of the railroad publications and showing their ability to handle such editorial work, just as they have done on the magazines which must meet news-stand competition. This is in face of the well-known fact that in general women are given but small responsibility by the transportation systems.

Practically every large railroad in the United States and scores of the smaller ones as well maintain employees' publications. Their purpose is to build employee morale, convey the policy of the company, and offer a medium of expression to the workers. Few railroads have intrusted to women the entire editing of such magazines (they are generally in magazine form), but many employ women writers as assistant, associate, and co-editors. Quite naturally women have found a particularly congenial place as women's editor, handling copy intended for the perusal of other women railroad employees and the wives of railroad men.

A Few Workers

The monthly publication called the Milwaukee Magazine, issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, is guided by Mrs. Carpenter Kendall, who might be termed the dean of women railroad journalists. Mrs. Kendall does her editorial work at both her Chicago office and Libertyville, Ill., having entire charge of the contents of the periodical and receiving masculine aid from an assistant editor.

Probably one of the best known among other women who work on these employee publications is Margaret Talbot Stevens, associate editor of the Baltimore & Ohio magazine, who has long urged greater activity in her field by women. A pioneer in the work, Miss Stevens has taken the lead in the development of the junior, girls' and women's departments in the employee publications of railways throughout the country, often speaking at conventions of her fellow editors on the establishment of women's pages and sections. Writing her departmental copy under the name "Aunt Mary," Miss Stevens is close to many thousands of railroad families all through the territory over which her line operates. She is, in addition, a writer of poems, her first book of verse being scheduled to come from the presses next spring.

Much the same kind of work has been done by Myrtle L. Cooper, assistant editor of the Chesapeake & Ohio magazine; Esther C. Phillips, associate editor of Along the Line, published by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Martha Moore, associate editor of the Frisco Lines magazine; Nan Carter, assistant editor of the Illinois Central magazine; Blossom Plumly, assistant editor of the Rock Island magazine; Page Nelson Price, editor of the home department of the Norfolk & Western Railroad's publication.

Donna J. Harkness not only assists in editing the Big Four Mirror, but contributes to the New York Central magazine, and is assistant editor of the Gateway, published by the Big Four Athletic Association. Miss Harkness is the only railroad member of the Ohio Newspaper Women's Association.

Woman's Editor

Ramona Nelson Yergy, woman's editor of the Pennsylvania News, published by the Pennsylvania Railroad, fills a position that is somewhat different from those of her colleagues. Her publication, unlike those of all other roads, is a tabloid newspaper, issued twice a month. Inasmuch as it is issued on newsprint, with zinc engravings, and does not close its forms until the day before publication, Mrs. Yergy is able to include spot news of interest to her readers. She is the only woman's editor of a railroad newspaper, it is said, and while young, she has had nearly a decade of service with the line. She, like Miss Harkness, is the only railroad member of the Women's Press Association of her State. She is also a member of the American Pen Women and editor of her sorority publication.

Margaret Talbot Stevens, a Strong Advocate of Women's and Children's Departments in Publications for Railroad Employees.

Besides these leaders and veterans, one might mention also Florine Daniel, who is assistant editor of the Courier, which goes to the employees of the Western Railway of Alabama; Gracia Spencer Shull of the Pere Marquette magazine; Thelma Unmack, associate editor of Soo Line Topics, and Frances E. Axtell, art editor of the Union Pacific magazine.

Reaching, as they do, the homes of many thousands of railroad men from coast to coast, these women are exercising a strong influence on the railroad wives and children of the nation. Section foremen's daughters often look to them as fashion guides; the time clerk's children play games and construct objects from their instructions, and the boiler maker's wife obtains recipes, patterns, and suggestions for holiday decorations. This is the usefulness which grows out of their routine work. But these women editors do more. They go out on the line, to the small stations in the country, if need be, and make contacts with the families. They form clubs among the youngsters, to which the children come to know one another better.

Nor does their work stop there. They are assigned, or assign to themselves, special articles about the operation of the railroad. These they write in popular form so that, for example, a machinist seeking to know how the new tracing bureau in the general offices operates will have no difficulty in understanding the story.

Some of them, those who have been in service longest, are responsible for such matters as makeup, art, circulation, advertising, and other mechanical details of publication work.

Whatever their duties, they are working quietly, producing month by month magazines equal in size and often in interest to some of the best selling periodicals on the nearest hotel news stand.

Upper Left—A Bag of Natural-Color Linen Embroidered in Wool in Tones of Chinese Red, Deep Buff, Pale Buff and Black.

Right—Cushion Cover Made of Cut-Outs of Lapis Green Felt Laid on Black Satin. The Centers of the Flowers Are Woven of Wool the Same Color as the Felt, and Some of the Petals Are Couched With Black Wool, Which Is Used Also for the Center of the Design.

Lower—Unbleached Muslin Is Used for This Table Cover and It Is Embroidered in Mercerized Cotton of Two Shades of Red, One Rich, the Other Brilliant. Medium-Blue Is Introduced in the Flower and Leaves and the Stems Are Black.

Czechoslovakian Crafts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOMEONE has said, "The Slovak is a born colorist, who enlivens and beautifies even the humblest cottage, the most ordinary utensils and the coarsest costume with an innate sense of color harmony."

The Slovak peasant artist is inspired by nature in his decorations, making use of flowers and animals in his designs for his home and costumes.

The main room in the peasant cottage contains a painted chest, high-backed painted benches, carved tables and chairs, and a stove. Usually a painted bed or several such beds, with embroidered spreads and pillows tied with bright-colored ribbons, are found on the opposite side of this large room.

During the long winter months when no work can be done in the fields, both men and women turn their attention to artistic work, expressing their longings and aspirations with needle, brush or clay.

Tradition Guides the Hand

The women dye their yarn, weave their linen and then ornament it. In certain sections of Czechoslovakia the costumes of both men and women are elaborately embroidered—the aprons and headdresses in some parts being the favorite pieces to be decorated.

Each part of the country has its individual costume. Linen, cotton homespun, silk and goatskin are the materials used for costumes and home decorations, and often the embroideries owned by the wealthy families show much gold and silver thread.

The squares of material in which a baby is wrapped when taken to the church to be christened receive especial attention from the mother's needle; the embroidered flowers are interspersed by delicate spider webs which require much skill. No copy is used by the girls and women in any of their designs.

Glass and Pottery

Among the beautiful examples of peasant art, should be included painting on glass. In this work, jugs, pitchers, etc., are painted with a center ornament of a religious character, or perhaps some scene from the life of a national hero. These scenes are surrounded by borders of rich flower designs, the striking feature being the brilliant red used with touches of blue. Some of this work is considered so beautiful that it has been collected from the peasants and placed in museums where succeeding generations may enjoy it.

The designs of their pottery are bold and colorful. Many times a brilliant yellow is combined with red and blue and a touch of black. While brilliant, their color schemes are most harmonious.

Many Americans are familiar with the quaint brilliantly painted toys made in the United States. Some are fashioned of wood, others of beads. Easter eggs, too, are charmingly decorated.

In a little farmhouse at the foot of a mountain, one visitor found the following motto on the living-room wall done in Slovak characters.

"Where faith is, there is love;
Where love is, there is harmony;
Where harmony is, there is blessing;
Where blessing is, there is God;
And where God dwells, no sense of lack can stay."

Many Czechoslovak designs lend themselves admirably to use in other countries and may be applied to pillows, curtains, covers, dresses, etc.

In the illustration is shown a design applied to a pillow of black satin or high-luster sateen, either of which makes a striking background for this Czech design cut from brilliant lapis-green felt. The centers of the flowers are woven loosely of wool of the same shade as the felt, and some of the edges of the petals are outlined with black wool which is couched on. A great deal of outline stitch is used in the Czech embroideries, but in the busy lives of far-away copyists, a few short cuts are often acceptable so long as the effects are not spoiled. This cushion is 18 inches square. The felt is cut out with sharp knife or scissors, then carefully sewed from the under side to the satin.

The bag, also illustrated, is of natural-color linen and is embroidered in wool in tones of Chinese-red, deep buff, black and pale buff. The lining is gold sateen. The bag is 11x12½ inches with 18-inch straps.

A table cover, novel and attractive but very inexpensive, is also shown. The material is a fine piece of unbleached muslin, which is washed thoroughly and pressed before using. The embroidery is in two tones of red—a rich deep red and a brilliant, lighter tone of mercerized cotton. Medium blue is used for part of the flower and the leaves, and black for the stems. The border brings out the cross-stitch effect used in so many Czech pieces. Most of the embroidery is done in three strands of the cotton.

One can add a touch of wool embroidery to a gown, a hat or a bag, making it individual and greatly enhancing the effect.

Symposium Comes to Order

III—Mary Clay Talks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALTHOUGH the seven women who habitually refer to themselves as the Symposium meet regularly at luncheon, their acquaintance with one another is a recent one. Of that seven was Mary Clay, whose restaurant enjoyed a reputation not limited to the community, but rather was national in scope.

"We all know that you give us the best food in the city," one of the Symposium said to Mrs. Clay, "but we want to hear your story. How did you come to do it? Why has it succeeded when so many other tearooms fail?

"Stop right there if you are going to label it a tearoom, for that is one thing that it distinctly is not!"

"Oh, 'Mary Clay's' would go, no matter what name you put to it."

"Maybe so now," remarked its owner, smilingly, "but not in the beginning. The name has a lot to do with it. But you have asked for the story of how it happened.

A Need Perceived

"Nothing very original is connected with its inception; it illustrates the old saying of necessity's being the mother of invention. Eight years ago, at a time when two churches in our city had large Sunday evening congregations, I had the idea of furnishing Sunday night suppers, because at that time there was no place open on Sunday evenings where you could get good food. I had no plan to make it anything but a Sunday evening job, but I had heard people exclaim, both before the hour of church services and afterward, that they were hungry. I also realized what that particular evening meal entails in families where there are no maids, and even where there are. I had always been interested in food and I had always (so I've been told) had imagination. If you think that furnishing food to a public is a prosaic sort of thing for which you do not require imagination, well, you have another guess coming."

The group smiled with affection upon this young woman, whose vigor, honesty and breeziness were so much a part of her charm. They agreed that the successful carrying out of any business today requires imagination.

"The year before, I had taken a home economics course and had gained a few ideas of my own; I did not have to earn my living at that time, but I did wish to do something along the line of my specialty in college, which had been home economics. So when this Sunday night supper wave came over me I got down to brass tacks with my textbooks, my ever-companionable notebook, which I had been keeping for years, and planned it out on paper before I took even the first step. I rented the use, on Sunday only, of half a house. The occupants spent their week-ends away, so they were willing to make this unusual arrangement. Fortunately the two churches were close together and this house was conveniently located to them. I advertised in the local newspapers and for the first three weeks I had fliers distributed. I served special Sunday night dishes—"

"What were they?" came in a chorus.

"I can tell you that first menu," she responded quickly. "The main dish was creamed codfish and baked Idaho potatoes, but the real touch was the service of radishes in the French manner."

"You mean those tiny, slender radishes, not much larger than a peanut, served with their green leaves and stems?"

"Yes, and served ice-cold, to be lightly buttered and dipped in salt as you eat them," Mrs. Clay said. "I have kept to the serving of only one menu at each meal. That is, for the Sunday night suppers. In a few months the demands were so many and my success, in a small way, so assured that my enterprise became a full-time restaurant. At that moment, too, my husband lost his position and so it was necessary that I should have a full-time job."

Amiability and Competence

Mrs. Clay answered the questions that quickly followed. Yes, she did think that the business of the preparation of food was one that required much skill. She attributed her satisfactory results, both in good will and bank account, to her standards and to her ability to work with others. There was no part of her work that she herself could not do, and none that she did not do. If a cook becomes, at some moment, the typical cook of the funny papers and leaves, Mrs. Clay accepts the situation with equanimity, goes into the kitchen and does the cooking until the employment agency sends her another worker. It is the same whether the work be that of buyer, pastry maker, dishwasher.

"I'm asked over and over again how I do it. My answer is always the same: follow the Golden Rule in dealing with others. Buy carefully and watch your markets; plan thoughtfully as to menus; and let your imagination have free flight by putting yourself in the place of your public at any and every hour of the day or night, regardless of the nature of the request. And never, never, never lose your sense of humor! You'll find that you will have plenty of occasion for that humor."

[The dates for previous articles of this group are Nov. 25 and Dec. 30, 1930. A fourth will follow soon.]

Bagging the Basket

Many types of wastebaskets are used in different homes, but it is safe to say that a large proportion of them are of the woven straw or wire variety. If something is not placed in these baskets to prevent small scraps from sifting through, the housekeeper is continually faced with the problem of keeping the floor neat.

This difficulty can be met if a piece of oilcloth is cut into pieces that will exactly fit the outside of the basket, leaving a little extra length for the top. When the seams are stitched together the extra size of the bag will be so diminished that it will just fit into the basket. The top should be hemmed and equipped with large clips, or pieces of wire which can be inserted and caught through the basket to hold the bag in place. The bag may come just to the top of the basket, or fold over like a border on the outside.

These bags can be made to harmonize with color scheme of the rooms, and can be removed and wiped off with a damp cloth as often as necessary.

Women's Organizations

THAT all departments in the West Tennessee State Teachers College are interested in international affairs was recently demonstrated when the local Home Economics Club gave an assembly program which was attended by the entire student body of the college.

A table was set as for a banquet, the stage being decorated with flags from the various lands represented in the program. These flags were made by members of the club.

The program was prefaced with remarks by the club adviser in which she explained that all of the home economics clubs in the State were affiliated with a national organization, which in turn was connected directly with an international council.

There were at the college no natives of the different countries represented and so the portrayal of the peoples and customs was done entirely by members of the club. This required much reading and study which was fruitful of a keen understanding of the accomplishments as well as problems of their sisters in distant lands, as attested by the sympathetic manner in which the characteristics were typified. Songs, dances and folklore were interspersed with more serious features.

* * *

The Needlework and Textile Guild of Chicago was organized some three years ago at the Art Institute. It now boasts over 600 members. It was organized by a group of outstanding Chicago women for the purpose of promoting and stimulating interest in needlework.

The charter members, all of whom are enthusiastic needlewomen, felt that the women of Chicago should have a needlework center such as many of the European cities have; a place where women might go to obtain the best designs and the finest materials that the Old World has to offer. The growth of the Guild has been phenomenal. Its aim is both educational and cultural and from the beginning it has aimed to revive the old Elizabethan joy in "the art and the mystery of needlework."

The Guild possesses many photographs of needlework from museums of Europe. These photographs are extremely comprehensive, beginning with early Coptic work and continuing through the ages down to the exquisite draftmanship of modernistic modes of the present day. If a member wishes to work a period design she needs only to write to the Guild and a correct design will be sent to her. The Guild Instructor is Miss Josephine Christy, who is a graduate of the Royal School of Needlework, London, and has spent several years in Italy. She is, therefore, well equipped to teach the Italian, as well as the English and French needlework.

* * *

Mrs. Frank M. Hadley, chairman in the fifth district of the Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs, says in a recent number of the Maryland Club Woman that it is worthy of note that while the larger clubs have given greater sums of money for different objects, the clubs of smaller membership have done the unusual things for the community. Among the services rendered by the smaller clubs of one county she mentions providing hot lunches for school children, tree planting, providing a radio for a school in order that the pupils may have the music appreciation lessons given by Walter Damrosch, and serving as part-time librarians in the local library.

Organizations in large cities often find that their work duplicates, sometimes conflicts with, the activities of other groups. This is the difficulty which has to be met in overorganized centers. In the smaller towns and villages it is frequently the woman's club that sees most clearly the needs of the community and sets into motion those agencies which can most effectively meet the needs.

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THE HOME FORUM

To My Fellow Pilgrim Along the Way

AN HOUR ago, if anyone had predicted that I should be celebrating at some length and with no little fervor the virtues of a certain old and trusty friend, I should have politely but firmly remarked to the prophet: "You are quite mistaken. The fact is I am about to write on a theme which I have felt 'coming on' for some days and which fills my thought. In a few moments I shall set down the title, 'On Going a Journeying,' on which, utterly threadbare and imitative as it is, I am determined. For on this my present expedition far from the home base, it seems as if my traveler's impressions pressed for utterance as never before. And now excuse me. I must hurry to keep this engagement with paper and pencil."

As I made my way along the crowded street, I was suddenly conscious of a tug at my hand, and I seemed to hear a low, mellow voice, speaking in gentle remonstrance.

"Not for a moment would I attempt to turn you from that reflection which so absorbs you, but remember me, will you not? You write rather often about your journeyings, but never have you penned a single word of that friend who has always gone with you and shared every experience of your wayfarings. I claim no special recognition, no tribute or lengthy chronicle. But will you not give my name as that of your companion? Or perhaps I might even dare to hope for honorable mention?"

It was a pull on the heartstrings, this modest appeal, and a realization of a gross neglect through all the years swept over me. Impulsively I exclaimed: "My devoted friend, how can I ever atone for my fault? Such oversight can hardly be pardoned on any grounds. But I shall hasten to make what amends I can. The 'journeyings' can wait. How much better to tell of you, the never-failing comrade of my travels. I will sing your virtues and of some of the vicissitudes which we have shared together. Not only honorable mention shall you have, but all my thought and all my praise."

First, then, I must reveal your identity. Your name is homely, all too severely prosy as I pronounce the words by which you are commonly known. Nor would you seem to most, an intimate friend for whom one might have an ever-growing affection. Perhaps I ought to tell your story first and disclose your formal name at the end. But, no. Why should I hesitate to call you, what people recognize as I carry you, my brief case along the street? There is no disgrace certainly in belonging to the genus of brief case. Millions of people find them constantly useful if not almost indispensable. Only of course you, yourself, are something far more and far different, although I dare say you started out like all your family as just another brief case. In fact I can dimly recall how stiff and shiny you were when you first came into my hands (it must be a decade ago), and I can remember with what satisfaction I looked upon you—as a brief case. How little could I have anticipated what you would become!

But I would hasten to disclose the character of your ancestry, which boasts not only the picturesque association of humanity's racial memory, but a colorful place in the records of that memory in literature. For me you are the direct authentic lineal descendant of the pack which every humble pilgrim has carried since the world was young. For me you are the direct successor of the medieval wallet carried by Chaucer's pilgrims on the road to Canterbury and by every young hero of romance setting out to win his fortune. And for me you are even more than the right worthy heir of this ancient and honorable stock. You are nothing less, as you prove almost every day and certainly on numberless occasions, than a magic wallet.

For your patience, endurance, and capacity are not less than miraculous. When I think of the wear and tear which you have quietly, victoriously resisted, I can only marvel at such fortitude. And your capacity? Here words well-nigh fail me. Almost every day for all these years you have accompanied me back and forth in the regular round of duties, loaded with books and papers as well as sundry articles, beyond the limits of decency. And often have I complained, but never have you, of the burden which you and I carried together!

Nor only in the daily course of our short travels have you demonstrated your wondrous resourcefulness, but on special and more distant journeys. On picnics, for instance, you frequently bear the essential provisions. On overnight trips you prove all-sufficient without the hindrance of other luggage (thus incidentally showing your true descent from the wallet or pack of earlier times). Indeed, I cannot conceive another in all the world like you in open hospitality toward every kind of human possession comparable in size with your dimensions.

And when I think of the variety of precious things which I have intrusted to your safekeeping, how can I express my admiring gratitude? A whole library of thousands of volumes has been carried away by you as I have garnered treasures week after week from the shelves of many collections. (Always has it seemed, you could find room for one more book in your generous depths.) And the manuscripts which represent the most arduous efforts of my thought, always am I glad to deliver them to you. For you have never lost anything yet, and I have taken good care not to lose you.

It is on the far journeyings, however, that I think you have most endeared yourself to me. I cannot forget that you have been my closest companion as we have made our way across a whole continent. And with even more vivid memory do I often think of our voyages across the sea and our wanderings through foreign lands. We have sat together on pleasant knolls overlooking the leisurely expanses of the English countryside; we have threaded our way through the narrow streets of Antwerp and Florence. So, I think you must be one of the veteran pilgrims of all your family on the earth. So, at least, I am proud to acknowledge you as my fellow pilgrim in numberless adventures at home and abroad.

The evidence of all this daily service and far traveling is writ large in the stains and scars which you bear. Yet, although worn and battered, I can call you old in experience and outward appearance alone. Within, you carry a heart of the finest and stoutest leather. And among your many admirable traits is the capacity for constant rejuvenation. If your seams tear out you take kindly to resewing; if a strap breaks, you are happy to have a new one attached. So are you constantly renewing your youth, and you are certainly more limber than you appeared when I brought you home a decade ago. I shall never be so ungrateful as to cast you off. If you should be obliged to retire from active service, I shall keep for you always a most affectionate place in my memory.

Yet we need not dwell on that remote day. Allons! my fellow pilgrim. A new year calls us forth on another expedition, and we must gather up a formidable load to carry together. There! By your leave—of course you have room for more! And these things, which I cannot cram into my bag—you will take care of them all. Now, thanks to you, we are ready to be up and away, fellow travelers, as through all the years. P. K.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

December in Yosemite

When I was nine, Yosemite,
In Michigan, where I was born,
Your name in First Geography
Was the one word I loved.
That moment my desire was sworn
To go to you. Long have I roved.
Now, in a later year I come
On this, a crystal morn.

Truly a chilly wind fares out among
Your spires that lack their fanning waterfalls;
Broadly the season's snow is flung
On leaning bush and weighted tree;
But though no verdure shimmers on your walls,
Thus seen,
I love you thus, Yosemite.

It was quite fitting when I came at last
That calm December should lie sleeping past
Its cool meridian,
Supreme on space,
Too wholly grand to tell
To you in words that letters spell.

For eons long waited me,
Longer shall wait eventuality,
Wild valley here on mountains hung,
Vast height and depth with pines among
Tremendousness—
Serenely postured so—

I, that am transient, all too soon
I turn my steps to go.
Your intimates in everything,
The sun and moon continuing,
Remain with you,
Beneath bright melting packs of snow.

MARTHA WEBSTER MERRIHEW.

Calvi, Corsica. From an Etching by Eric G. Scott

Crichtoun

At length up that wild dale they wind,
Where Crichtoun Castle crowns the bank;
For there the Lion's care assigned
A lodging meet for Marmion's rank.
That castle rises on the steep
Of the green vale of Tyne;
And far beneath, where slow they creep
From pool to eddy, dark and deep,
Where alders moist and willows weep,
You hear her streams repine.
The towers in different ages rose,
Their various architecture shows
The builders' various hands;
A mighty mass. . . .

Crichtoun! though now thy miry court
But pens the lazy steer and sheep,
Thy turrets rude and tottered keep
Have been the minstrel's loved resort.
Oft have I traced, within thy fort,
Of mouldering shields the mystic sense,
Scutcheons of honor or pretence,
Quartered in old armorial sort,
Remains of rude magnificence.
Nor wholly yet hath time defaced
Thy lordly gallery fair,
Nor yet the stony cord unbraced
Whose twisted knots, with roses laced,
Adorn thy ruined stair.
Still rises unimpaired below
The court-yard's graceful portico;
Above its cornice, row and row
Of fair hewn facets richly show
Their pointed diamond form,
Though there but houseless cattle go,
To shield them from the storm.

—SIR WALTER SCOTT, in "Marmion."

Elephant Herds

We were . . . flying over a region of impassable swamp, which incidentally is famous for the huge herds of elephants which roam about, unmolested by man, in this impenetrable domain. In the region below Bor there roams a herd that is considered one of the largest in existence, but on my previous flights over this territory I had never been fortunate enough to see them. As we approached this region once more I was hoping that we should be more lucky and that my cinematographer would be able to get what I have coveted so long—namely, an aerial cinematograph picture of this vast herd of elephants.

The great difficulty of spotting elephants in the swamp from a height of five thousand feet is due to the fact that they are exactly the same color as the swamp itself. However, Gladstone, who had a pair of binoculars, thought that he spotted some in the long grass, and a few moments later I realized that we were looking down on the famous herd. . . .

I shall always have distinct memories of those various little groups of elephants, upon which we continually swooped in an endeavor to get some close-up pictures. The main herd may have gone into four figures. Then the elephants scattered in all directions in little groups of about ten to twenty, and on each occasion as we came down over their heads we could see them frantically struggling to escape from this monster in the sky that for the first time in all history had invaded their domain. They could make but little progress, as they were wallowing belly-deep in swamp, and when we overtook them for the most part they stood still, flapped their ears violently, put their trunks into the air, and snorted with rage.

In every instance, as we swooped down, we met with magnificent defiance from these wonderful beasts, the majority of whose white gleaming tusks were so large and long that they seemed to go right down into the swamp itself.—SIR ALAN CORNHAM, in "Twenty Thousand Miles in a Flying Boat—My Flight Around Africa."

By Omnibus

A ride to Baltimore in the omnibus at any season of the year was, to the York Roaders, a matter of meticulous satisfaction. They became at once men and women of the world. Their neighbors from the county-seat a half dozen miles up the pike grew as friendly in ten crisp minutes as under other circumstances they would have grown in as many hours. From the faded and uneasy cushions of the noisy equipage, they saw a familiar and pastoral country becoming very aloof and strange. Was that the blacksmith shop standing in its wide, althea-shaded, almost prehistoric place? Through its two great opened doors they could see the sparks flashing scarlet as they rattled by. Was that Frisby's Woods slipping in its green, lovely fashion toward the haze-filled west, or some immeasurably distant stretch of trees, row after row, cut out of a book? Every traveler trudging through the dust below was a poor creature, while they were the true adventurers, rich, expectant, encompassed by dreams.

The coming back later in the day, after the hurry and hustle of town, through the first glow of the sunsetting, was somewhat different. The constant beauty of well-known and simple things was theirs again. They possessed themselves of the blue of the sky and the green of the yards. Nothing was too much of a trifle to pass unnoticed. If the latch of Mrs. Keller's front gate needed mending, some eye among them was sharp to see it. The dahlias in the Stran garden were the color of apples ready to fall. It was almost time for the stars to come out. They alighted each at his own house, and drew a long breath. Blessed was a holiday, but twice, ay thrice blessed was home! — LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE, in "A Victorian Village."

CORSICA is becoming better known to Europe and America now that improved steamship communication has linked it with the Riviera. Its picturesque little coastal towns are delighting more and more travelers each year. Such a place is Calvi, on the northwest extremity of the island, whose old fortified stronghold provided Mr. Eric Scott with an attractive subject.

This placid little port, with its diminutive harbor, has seen a varied and eventful history. When the island was a possession of the Genoese Republic, Calvi was its capital. Later on, in the troublous days of the French Revolution, it became for some months a British possession, but was shortly afterward recaptured by the French. The fortified upper town lies on a tongue of land overlooking the harbor, with a charming view of the bay.

Eric Scott is an Australian who has settled in Paris and made a name for himself among the etchers of the French capital. He commenced his studies in Sydney.

The First Snow

Of course no one is satisfied merely to look at the first snow of the season. It is necessary to feel the soft clinging coolness of it—touch it to lips and cheeks—even as people who love the sea and have been away from it for long, rush down and dip their hands in the rising tide.

As the door is opened, out rushes Puppy, followed closely by his playmate, Catalina, the half-grown kitten, to make tracks in snow for the first time. The little dog lifts his feet gingerly when he steps out into the white strangeness. Then he experiments with his tongue to see how he likes the taste, before finally accepting it; and scampering off like a born Eskimo. While it was snowing that morning he sat on a chair by the window to watch that white storm. Sometimes he looked questioningly at his friends as though asking for an explanation of the strange phenomenon that was happening.

Catalina had paid no attention to what was occurring beyond the walls of her comfortable room; so when she ran outside her surprise was complete. Without hesitation she made a bee line for the woodpile, seeking shelter between lengths of loosely piled logs where she cleaned her feet and appeared much offended.

At this time other little creatures are having a new experience. Many song birds are making their first acquaintance with snow. Some of them manifest shocked surprise, but others appear to enjoy leaving their quaint toe tracks in the snow; but most young birds of the year need encouragement when their natural supply of food is hidden beneath that wintry sheet of mystery.

In the very face of that boreal atmosphere, Chickadee whistles his "Thank you, thank you, thank you," while Jay screams "More, more, more." Whether he is calling for more snow or more seeds may be doubtful—but one may act on the supposition that seeds are required.

Suddenly, and silently, Juncos are here. Those trim, neat-stepping birds arrive on foot from some secret shelter, trailing around a corner of the house in a sort of zigzag Indian file. Shy at first, they prefer to search for food by scratching on the ground; but before long they learn to fly to a window shelf where other birds are feeding.

At sunset the skies become grayed, except along the western horizon, where a luminous blending of rose, blue and gold flare a few moments as though imitating the aurora borealis. Long strands of mist wave distantly against a light that seems to be of neither earth nor sky, as it permeates everything—giving that exquisite twilight effect which brooks no imitation, even as it exceeds description.

Leave the window, as darkness hides the snow scene—the time for dreaming before the fire has come. Draw the shades and listen, while strains of Schumann's "Träumerei" come in by way of the air.

Unser Licht leuchten lassen

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

EIN zeitgenössischer Schriftsteller, der über die Wichtigkeit rechten Denkens und über dessen Einfluß auf den sittlichen und geistigen Fortschritt der Menschen schreibt, klagt über die heutige „Erfolglosigkeit guter Leute" und führt aus, daß „diejenigen, die nach der Wahrheit trachten, und das Verlangen nach Güte haben, ihr Licht wirksamer vor den Leuten leuchten lassen sollten".

Die Geschichte der ersten Jünger und Nachfolger Christi Jesu enthält einen wunderbaren Bericht über geistige Tätigkeit. Ihnen verdanken wir die lebendigen Schilderungen seines Lebens und seiner Werke in den 4 Evangelien. Soviel wir wissen, hinterließ Jesus selber keinen geschriebenen Bericht; aber er hatte solches Vertrauen in die Wahrheit, die er lebte und lehrte, daß er sagte: „Himmel und Erde werden vergehen; meine Worte aber werden nicht vergehen". Durch die inspirierten Anstrengungen dieser ersten Nachfolger sind die Lehren Christi Jesu in der ganzen Welt verbreitet. Ihr Glaube an die Wahrheit, die ihr Meister lehrte und bewies, verlieh ihren Anstrengungen Stärke und Kraft und machte sie wirksam. Sein wunderbares Leben flößte ihnen Mut ein, in die Welt hinauszugehen und die gute Botschaft allen, die empfänglich waren, zu bringen. Sie bewiesen ihre Aufrichtigkeit dadurch, daß sie sich der Wahrheit mit ganzer Hingebung widmeten.

Die Welt bedarf immer noch dringend der Wahrheit, die Christus Jesus lebte und lehrte. Soll die Welt sie als die Wahrheit annehmen, so müssen diejenigen, die sich zum Christentum bekennen, sie in ihrem täglichen Leben anwenden. Der Meister sagte zu seinen Jüngern: „Ihr seid das Salz der Erde. Wo nun das Salz dumm wird, womit soll man's salzen?"

Christus Jesus glaubte unerschütterlich, daß er der Sohn Gottes sei, da er wußte, daß er seine mächtigen Werke auf Grund dieser göttlichen Beziehung vollbrachte. Sein erhabener Glaube an sein Einssein mit dem Vater erleuchtete seine Jünger in solchem Maße, daß sie an dieser Erkenntnis teilnehmen und sie andern übermitteln konnten. Auch Saulus, der später Paulus hieß, hatte die himmlische Vision und folgte ihr; und er war es, der sagte: „Aber Gott sei gedankt, der uns allezeit Sieg gibt in Christo und offenbart den Geruch seiner Erkenntnis durch uns an allen Orten!"

Wenn wir dieses Licht durch uns leuchten lassen und es nicht durch Teilnahmslosigkeit oder Trägheit schwächen, werden wir „den Geruch seiner Erkenntnis" in jeder Gemeinde, der wir angehören, bekunden. Geistige Tätigkeit kann auf viele Arten bekundet werden. Niemand braucht zu warten, bis er eine andere Arbeit hat, um sein Licht leuchten zu lassen. Wenn unser Licht auf dem Platze, wo wir sind, nur schwach brennt, und wir auf eine bessere Gelegenheit warten, um es leuchten zu lassen, begrenzen wir die Nutzanwendung der Wahrheit, die wir kennen. Licht hat den Zweck, zu leuchten, und wir brauchen nur in unserem Denken das Hindernis, das das Licht nicht durch uns leuchten läßt, aus dem Wege zu räumen. Im Buch Daniel lesen wir: „Die vom Volk, so ihren Gott kennen, werden sich ermannen und es ausrichten".

Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 302-303): „Ich empfehle, daß Schüler bei ihrer Arbeit für das Menschengeschlecht in ihrem eigenen Arbeitsfelde bleiben. Sie sind Lichter, die nicht verborgen sein können, und brauchen nur von ihrem heimatlichen Berge aus zu leuchten, damit sie als Heiler körperlicher und sittlicher Gebrechen gesucht und gefunden werden können". Um dies zu tun, müssen wir stets das Banner der Wahrheit hochhalten und in jeder Lage, in die wir kommen, unserer höchsten Erkenntnis des Guten folgen. Jedermann ist dafür verantwortlich, daß er die ihm offenbar gewordene Wahrheit anwendet; und wenn wir die Wahrheit nicht dort anwenden, wo wir sind, werden wir es anderswo nicht tun können.

Der Glaube, daß das Gute wirkungslos sei, ist die Ursache vieler Mißerfolge. Wird die Wahrheit mit dem Vertrauen auf ihre Macht, jede Annahme des Bösen zu vernichten, erklärt, so erweist sie sich in menschlichen Angelegenheiten wirksam. Die heutigen Probleme mögen uns schwieriger scheinen als diejenigen zur Zeit Christi Jesu; aber die Christliche Wissenschaft, die das ursprüngliche Christentum wiederhergestellt hat, wird, wenn recht verstanden und bewiesen, sie alle lösen. Was heute sehr not tut, ist, diese Wissenschaft zu beweisen und die Menschen aus ihren materiellen Annahmen aufzuwecken. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 233): „Jeder Tag fordert von uns höhere Beweise, nicht nur Bekenntnisse der christlichen Kraft. Diese Beweise bestehen einzig in der Zerstörung von Sünde, Krankheit und Tod durch die Kraft des Geistes, und zwar in der Weise, wie Jesus sie zerstörte".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

John James Audubon

The most romantic figure in American ornithology is John James Audubon, whose genius still burns in our midst. . . . His French parentage gave him the fire and enthusiasm that carried him ahead through all fortunes and made his writings at once vivid, intimate, and sympathetic. Born in the West Indian island of Haiti, he was educated in France, and early resolved to master the art of painting in order that he might fulfill his ambition to prepare a series of portraits of American birds. In France he studied drawing under the great artist David, and returned to this country in 1798, taking possession of a farm owned by his father near Philadelphia, where he became one of that galaxy of notable men of science in the early part of the last century. Here in 1808 he married Lucy Bakewell, the daughter of an English neighbor, and shortly moved to Kentucky and later to Louisiana. Business was little to his taste and for a time he found himself obliged to paint portraits, teach dancing and fencing to eke out his slender resources. Always he labored at his task of gathering notes and specimens for his great work, the Ornithological Biography, which appeared in five volumes, beginning in 1833, and is really the text, of which the four hundred and more elephant-folio plates of his birds of America form the atlas. In 1842, after twelve years spent chiefly in travel and exploration, he bought a home on the Hudson River (now within the city limits of New York), where with his two sons and their families he passed the remaining years. He was less of a trained scientific man than a keen and sympathetic observer with a love for outdoors and unbounded delight in the beauty of birds and their lively ways, an appreciation which he was amply able to impart to his readers, for to this day there has not appeared in the compass of a single work so great a store of anecdotes, descriptions of habits, and general observations on our own birds, well told, as are found in the Ornithological Biography.—GLOVER MORRILL ALLEN, in "Birds and Their Attributes."

The Fog Blows—

The fog blows smoke-wise over these
Gaunt rocks with an off-shore breeze.
This fog, in wafted daintiness,
Is making every sharp line less
Of silhouette, and more of grace,
Gray wisps of fog like folds of lace.
Old sea rocks with their stern rebuff
Are turned to drifting dreamy stuff
In fog. And all the hidden sea,
Like them, is cloaked in mystery.

HELEN MARING.

The Pottery Princess

She sits calmly aloof, listening to the fairy rhythms of a shady pond, her half-closed eyes shutting out all but a far-away melody. She wears no crown, but her hair, coiffed close to her head, is a soft malachite green with a gray tone and a sheen of highlights. Her arms and delicate long hands clasped over her knees as she sits on a moss-clad rock, are the epitome of grace in sinuous line. These, too, wear the soft glaze of malachite, high-lighted in delicate gray.

At her feet a frog gazes upward, squatting fearlessly at the rock's water edge. Perhaps he is the frog, the disguised fairy prince, whom the princess is to rescue from the dark depths of the pond. Or perhaps he is just a plain pond frog, inquisitive, desirous of a sunning, or persuaded to emulate the ways of the world as those frogs of Æsop once did.

From the rock slopes away a green bowl of shallow depth—the make-believe pond. All, even the princess, is make-believe; a slender and pensive pottery maiden with a frog at her feet, resting fast on a green pottery rock in a green pottery bowl.

For once the princess was a lump of gray clay in the hands of a potter. The rock on which she sits, the frog, the pond bowl of green concavity and its under side of narcissus yellow, all were gray clay. But the deft potter set the lump of clay spinning on his wheel, one hand with thumb set inward, shaping the upward spinning shallowness of the green pond-to-be, as his foot treadled the wheel in quickening revolutions. His other hand, holding a wet sponge, made gray streaks of moisture on the shallow bowl, quickly shaping itself for the firing. But the fairy princess required no hasty shaping of the potter's wheel. Instead she was taken by an artist whose scalpel and eager hands molded her body to a rough outline; pinched here and added there; molded her fine head on a slender swanlike neck and made her a picture of grace with tilted pensive head and face. The attendant frog, a bumpy clod of clay, shaped to a fat green water sprite looking up at a pensive princess, then was set fast to the rock.

The heat of hours baked the clay into a rocklike hardness of smooth gray-white. Cooling for another period of hours, they were carried in their uniform and unattractive coloring to another artist whose hand was deft in coloring.

An iridescence of shimmering color struck from a pot of green metallic paint; struck from the sun rays pouring in the studio window. A wise old owl and a smaller son or daughter, deep blue, stood solemnly as book ends. Two rooks in yellow bistre, likewise pottery book ends, looked about for grains of food, stalking wisely as the philosophers they professed to be. On a lovely vase reposed a poised butterfly, always prepared for a flight that would always be only a preparation. Chubby and golden yellow, a tiny cherub eagerly watched a yellow bird in a pottery sunbath.

But the pottery princess remains pensive in spite of her interesting companions. She grows dripping and emerald green as she emerges with her rock and frog, from the depths of a thick glazed wet paint. She drips and then is baked again. Hours and days later, she comes out a lovely personality, fully colored and glazed to a sheen of verdancy that is bright and lovely; a green pottery princess, gazing into far-off distances where dreams are far from ponds and inquisitive green frogs.

Letting Our Light Shine

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A MODERN writer, speaking of the importance of right thinking, and of its influence on the moral and spiritual progress of mankind, complains of the present "ineffectiveness of good people," and says further that "those who seek truth and desire goodness should be more active in letting their light shine before men."

A wonderful record of spiritual activity is to be found in the history of the early disciples and followers of Christ Jesus. To them we owe the vivid accounts of his life and works given in the four Gospels. As far as we know, Jesus himself left no written record, but he had such faith in the truth which he lived and taught that he said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away: but my words shall not pass away." Through the inspired efforts of these early followers, the teachings of Christ Jesus are spread abroad throughout the world. Their faith in the truth which their Master taught and demonstrated gave strength and power to their efforts, and made them effective. The inspiration of his wondrous life gave them courage to go out into the world carrying the good news to all who were ready to receive it. They gave their complete consecration to the truth as a proof of their sincerity.

The world is still sadly in need of the truth which Christ Jesus lived and taught. If the world is to accept it as the truth, those who profess Christianity must practice it in their daily life. Speaking to his disciples, the Master said, "Ye are the salt of the earth: but if the salt have lost his savour, wherewith shall it be salted?"

Christ Jesus had an unfaltering faith in his sonship with the Father, knowing that he accomplished his mighty works because of this divine relationship. His sublime faith in his unity with the Father inspired his disciples to such an extent that they were able to share in this vision and to give it to others. Saul, too, afterwards called Paul, entertained and obeyed the heavenly vision; and it was he who said, "Now thanks be unto God, which always causeth us to triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest the savour of his knowledge by us in every place."

If we allow this light to shine through us, and do not let it be obstructed by apathy or inertia, "the savour of his knowledge" will be manifested by us in any community to which we belong. Spiritual activity may be expressed in many ways. No one need wait until he is doing different work before letting his light shine. If our light is burning but dimly in the place where we are, and we are waiting for a better opportunity to let it shine, we are limiting our utilization of the truth which we know. The purpose of light is to shine, and all we need to do is to clear away the obstruction in our own thinking which is hindering the light from shining through us. In the book of Daniel we read, "The people that do know their God shall be strong, and do exploits."

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 302-303), "I recommend that students stay within their own fields of labor, to work for the race; they are lights that cannot be hid, and need only to shine from their home summits to be sought and found as healers physical and moral." In order to do this, one must always hold up the standard of Truth, and in any situation that presents itself obey the highest good he knows. Each one is responsible for his own practice of the truth he knows, and unless we are utilizing the truth where we are, we may not be able to do it in another place.

The belief that good is ineffectual is the cause of many failures. When a declaration of Truth is made with confidence in its power to break through any belief of evil, Truth is then proved to be effective in human affairs. The problems of today may seem to us to be more perplexing than those in the time of Christ Jesus; but Christian Science has restored primitive Christianity, and, when properly understood and demonstrated, it will solve them all. Today there is a great need to prove this Science and to awaken mankind from its material beliefs. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 233): "Every day makes its demands upon us for higher proofs rather than professions of Christian power. These proofs consist solely in the destruction of sin, sickness, and death by the power of Spirit, as Jesus destroyed them."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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EDUCATIONAL

Toy Symphonies Becoming Serious in Public Schools

By J. LILIAN VANDEVERE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THEY were arguing over the interpretation and instrumentation of a piece of music—and they were eight years old. Don't think that they were foreign-born musical prodigies—far from it. Instead, they were children in the third grade of the ordinary public school, carrying out some of the creative work that is possible with a toy orchestra.

Some years ago the kindergartens and nursery schools began to bring musical toys into their equipment. These were used largely for free play, and the teachers themselves realized almost nothing of their musical possibilities. Little by little the more musical teachers developed the use of the instruments into an activity that was worth while. They demanded and obtained better instruments. Primary teachers and music supervisors took up the idea, and it spread until educators were forced to give it the place it deserved in the regular music program.

Now, instead of being an aimless tinkle and an overwhelming "rub-a-dub," the toy orchestra has been refined into a definite project with results that are truly musical and educational. Tone blocks, tambourines, castanets, cymbals, triangles, bells, rhythm sticks and xylophones are used deftly and beautifully by children from 5 to 15 years old.

Its Advocates

Public schools, nursery schools and music schools are the toy orchestra's advocates and zealous supporters. Piano teachers have added a new zest to their classes by introducing it. Dr. Frank H. Damrosch thinks well enough of it to include it in his department in the Juillard School of Music in New York. The National Federation of Music Clubs has a national chairman of toy orchestras and rhythm bands, having added this junior department after the work was demonstrated at their last biennial in Boston.

Some of the most interesting phases of this work are the results accomplished among handicapped children. In one state school for the deaf a toy orchestra was organized by an alert and sympathetic supervisor of music. Interest among the children was instant and intense. One group who took it up with pathetic eagerness was a class of older boys who were obliged to practice at night. Their appearance on a program was a marvel to the audience, and an undreamed-of thrill to the boys.

Hospitals are finding in the toy orchestra a delightful employment for their little patients. In one Rhode Island hospital there is a fine toy orchestra, some of whose members are flat on their backs. Wheel chairs, braces and splints are forgotten when the instruments are given out and the piano starts some lilting melody for the children to accompany.

Even more significant is the use of the toy orchestra among the so-called "special classes." These classes include retarded children, maladjusted children and disciplinary cases. For these children who are working toward happiness, the toy orchestra comes as a wonderful revelation. The boy who is bewildered by arithmetic will gladly count while he beats his triangle, and remember to keep on counting through three measures of rest. The maladjusted child loses himself and is swept along in his first pleasant group experience. The scowling boy forgets that he is an Ishmaelite, and puts his best effort into his part in this entrancing whole.

Toy orchestras are appearing at school concerts, on radio programs, at fairs and in state music contests. School boards and parent-teacher associations are equipping them, and some organizations are uniformed with a splendor to dazzle all and sundry.

In small rural schools the entire student body is often enrolled. The big boys in one such school were so enthusiastic over the project that they voluntarily spent several noon hours in whittling the rhythm sticks for the smaller children. Could any plan have brought forth finer cooperation?

Special Scores

There are scores arranged especially for this work. To be sure, they do not represent definite pitch, but the rhythm is printed in actual notes. Each group of instruments has its own part, and the children read these individual scores with keen pleasure and with all due gravity. They follow with unblinking gaze during the rests, and the clash of a half-dozen tambourines entering with a simultaneous and whole-hearted whack would delight any conductor.

It is gratifying to see the effect that the toy orchestra has had on the toy instrument trade. The sword and the lead soldier are giving place to the cymbal and the triangle. A greater variety of instruments and a vastly better quality have been forthcoming since educators began to thumb catalogues, and reject inferior and flimsy products.

Instead of being made merely "to sell," the instruments are now designed with a view to durability, correct size to fit the child, and good tone quality. Bell clappers have been adequately fastened, and the bells nickel plated. Stout heads have been put on tambourines and drums. The triangles no longer resemble scrap iron, but are of gleaming steel with a clear resonant "ting." Finger castanets were relegated to dancing classes when the castanets on a wooden handle came out.

Color has added its gay note to the general effect. Rhythm sticks and jingle sticks have "gone duco." Tambourines flaunt a red rim, and a drum with red rims and blue sticks represents the young idea of elegance. Most fascinating of all are the little trap drum outfits. A small bass drum with a foot pedal, cymbal, wood block, triangle and snare drum, makes a combination which is the wildest hope of many a small boy.

The child soon finds out that he must give unwavering attention if he is to enter at exactly the right time. One or two lusty drum beats out of time, and a click just after the other fellow's tone block soon show the child that vigilance is the price of accuracy.

Beginning with the kindergarten, the small players are given an opportunity to suggest their own scoring for different melodies. The first graders have definite and decided ideas as to where the various instruments should play, and they must follow the music closely in order to plan a scoring that will meet with the approval of their fellow players.

Begins to Realise Musical Form

Through this active listening, the child begins to have a feeling for musical form. After hearing a simple tune once or twice he can indicate exactly where he would like the different "choirs" to enter, and he hits the first note of the phrase with surprising accuracy.

Some children prove exceptionally gifted along this line. They are taught the simple motions for beating waltz and march rhythms, and are allowed to be leaders. Some of these youngsters can plan the scoring for a selection, rehearse the orchestra in it, and conduct the entire selection from memory at a public performance. They hush the oversealous cymbals to the proper pianissimo; they urge the bells to more volume, and lift the entire group to dynamic finales. Adults who watch them are divided between wonder and chuckling delight.

For the child who will never have any other form of musical training, and who cannot afford an expensive instrument, this playing in a toy orchestra is an experience to bless his whole life—perhaps to lead to a future struggle for more music. From the toy orchestra the children go naturally and easily into instrumental classes, or into a regular orchestra, for they have learned attention, prompt obedience, and "orchestral behavior." One group that began as a toy orchestra is now a "Junior Chamber Music Ensemble," including strings, wood winds, French horn and piano.

There are toy orchestras throughout the land. They range from a class of Chinese in Chicago to a class of Russians in Prague. Their merry music sounds from one of Sir Wilfred Grenfell's missions in Labrador to a Philippine School for Oriental Negros. Who knows—from their ranks may come the Sousa, the Levitzki, the Heifitz of the future!

Upper—High Street, Oxford, With Colleges Everywhere.

Lower Left—Gate and Old Wall, New College, Oxford.

Lower Right—Quadrangle Colonnade, St. John's College, Oxford.

Pilgrim Feet Turn Easily to Oxford

By THORSTINA JACKSON WALTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York.

THE average American's devotion to education is unquestionable, something proved by the stately universities and colleges that dot the land from east to west. It is not surprising, therefore, that pilgrims from the New World should when in England wend their way to Oxford University, that home of learning by the softly flowing Isis whose 700 years of history command profound respect. There is an added note of kinship in the fact that many of the men whose interest upon future generations has been inestimable, were educated at Oxford; notable among these is Cecil Rhodes whose generosity has opened the gates of Old Oxford to many a brilliant student from the United States.

One feels close relationship with the past when walking in the halls, gardens and cloisters where such men as Raleigh, Gladstone, the Wesley brothers, Ruskin and many other molders of history, art, science and literature received their training; there is an instinctive tendency to reach out and touch the very walls and pillars that they may have rubbed against repeatedly, or perchance one is tempted to pluck a leaf of the faithful ivy that tenderly covers portions of the old walls, put it away carefully for future use as a bookmark.

The university is now on the high road of traffic: numerous trains pass daily to London and other parts of England, autobuses and high-powered motorcars are everywhere and in the air above is heard from time to time the whir of a plane. Nevertheless, there is something deeply restful and medieval about the sky line of High Street, the main thoroughfare of Oxford, now a city of some 60,000.

The Gothic towers and arches seem to symbolize the striving of humanity upward on the road of knowledge and progress. One is conscious of living in a modern age, while simultaneously strolling leisurely past places that open up vistas of the life and endeavor of generations long since vanished. Now and then one glimpses when walking down the street, amid the broad curve of colleges, some spire or dome, from which issues the sound of a bell. Beautiful chimes are wafted on the breeze as in days of old. A background of rich foliage enhances the beauty of the whole scene.

Even the Shops

Even the varied shops that line High Street, seem to have partaken something of the richness of the surroundings. There are the usual college shops, interspersed by a large number of bookstores, more numerous than in the average university town on account of the great influence of the Clarendon Press, located in Oxford. The pedestrians appear, on the whole, extremely well dressed, the university students in the well-known plus-fours of Oxford gray are everywhere in evidence. Bicycles seem to be a favorite form of locomotion for young and old.

One of the fascinations of Oxford is the remnant of the Old City Wall: it is not known how long it has been there, but as one writer has fittingly remarked, it has probably seen more centuries than the white butterfly that flutters around it has seen hours. Along its top runs a flagged pathway, where the sentry walked in centuries gone by. It is a well-known fact that Oxford was fortified in Saxon times and the Normans were well aware of the advantageous position occupied by the town, and so strengthened and rebuilt the walls around it. In the early days of the university poor students used to find lodgings in the walls. The finest examples of the Old City Wall is to be found in the gardens of Merton and New College.

Passing from the ivy-covered wall which forms the boundary of the garden of New College, one crosses the velvety lawns and enters the Cloisters. To quote former Dean Burgon: "Dull of heart must he be if their religious silence and solemn beauty do not affect him." There one sees the heavy slate roof intact for over five centuries, Gothic arches through which the sunlight filters, giving glimpses of a green lawn and a solitary chestnut, which raised its stately height in the Cloister Square. Here and there are tablets in the walls, erected in memory of former famous students.

It is not possible to do justice to Oxford's beautiful colleges within the scope of a short article, nor is it possible to say which is the most beautiful, each has its own peculiar charm and associations. The writer made a point of having a chat, whenever possible, with the gatekeepers of the different colleges. She found them as individualistic in a sense, as the colleges themselves. The gatekeeper at Oriel related the college history spontaneously, told of its distinguished sons. He seemed to take great pleasure in telling episodes in the college life of the present Prince of Wales, how he attended the weekly dinners and entered into the general student life. Once while walking up one of the staircases, he was preceded by two student waiters, one of whom threw some bread crumbs, aiming at his fellow student, but unfortunately hit the Prince. He appologised profusely, but was assured by His Royal Highness that it was not necessary to apologize, for he often did things like that himself.

The private apartments of the students in Oriel College as well as the others, are very interesting: the well-to-do students have a suite of two rooms, one a sitting room and the other a bedroom.

Ringer of Great Tom

If anything, the gatekeeper of Christchurch College was the most interesting one encountered, possibly because it is his duty to ring "Great Tom," which tells the curfew for the students at 9:05 each evening. The bell weighs 18,000 pounds and it tolls a curfew of 101 strokes, the original number of the students. The venerable gatekeeper stated that the students were not above interfering with his duties when he was ringing the bell; for example, try to mix him up in his counting, shout twenty-nine, for instance, when he counted forty-nine, in order to assist some delinquent. Any student who is outside, without special permission, after the curfew rings, pays a fine of threepence per hour; that is, the equivalent of six cents. According to the gatekeeper, the students, even the wealthy ones, exercise a great deal of ingenuity in order to escape this fine; in other words, in an endeavor to "get away with it."

The Christchurch gatekeeper pointed with pride to the windows of rooms once occupied by King Edward VII and others that had opened into Gladstone's rooms. One section of the massive building was in the hands of a party of workmen, and our informer called attention to the pride that Oxford takes in her colleges, how she keeps them in repair, retaining the old splendor by carefully preventing decay. This is rendered easier by the fact that the original material, inside and out, was of the very best quality, whether wood or stone, made to last. Time was no consideration in constructing these old colleges; durability and beauty were the two factors that counted.

Of Oxford's many churches, St. Peter-in-the-East is architecturally one of the most interesting, as well as most ancient. Parts of it date from the early twelfth century, and it still retains on the south and the west sides part of the Norman wall. Burial places are to be found in its walls for many of its distinguished parishioners, and the churchyard abounds in interesting tombstones, many 300 and 400 years old; some of the graves are covered with marble slabs which seem to have become part of the earth itself, moss-grown and almost level with the ground. Inscriptions as far back as the sixteenth century are still legible. The Church of St. Mary-the-Virgin is probably even richer in historical material. It was there that Wycliffe thundered his sermons denouncing the church of his day. It is, furthermore, the University Church, and many eminent preachers of diverse schools occupy its pulpit from time to time.

Customs and Traditions

Many relics of old customs and traditions are to be found around Oxford's colleges. Those concerned with rigid discipline have disappeared while the ones relating to festive merriment have survived the destructiveness of time. Queen's men are still called to dinner by the merry note of a trumpet. Latin was formerly the only medium of conversation at mealtime and one of the many worries of the undergraduates was that graduate students were in the habit of giving them a quiz in grammar before they could partake of their meals. A boar's head carried with great ceremony forms to this day a part of the Christmas dinner at Queen's College. It is carried into the hall at Christmas Eve to the sound of a carol beginning:

"The boar's head in hand bear I,
Bedecked with bays and rosemary."

A May-Day custom still survives at Magdalen, namely that the chapel choir climbs to the tower and salutes the sunrise, with a hymn.

The different colleges possess a large number of relics, often associated with the founder of the college. New College was for a long time proud of possessing a unicorn horn, but the frank modern naturalist has labeled it as a narwhal's horn. Lincoln has a scourge of four tails, formerly handed to each sub-rector, as he assumed office, needless to say no more used on undergraduates. Queen's has a specimen of the devil's handwriting.

The charm of Oxford is such that the visitor feels upon leaving a strong desire to revisit it and breathe once more its air of culture and history. The visions of such sons of that old university as Cecil Rhodes has emphasised the fact that knowledge is for the universal good, an aid to all mankind in living richer and fuller lives.

Is it right to spell write rite or wright?

Of course not! But words pronounced like others are often difficult to spell correctly. Over 700 words pronounced the same but unlike in spelling are printed in WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL Pocket Spelling Dictionary and Atlas. Fits in pocket or bag. Bound in Russia leather, $1.00; artificial leather 75c. By mail postpaid from publishers.

Cunningham Publishing Company
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HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Geography Taught Through Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Saskatoon, Sask.

AS THE train rumbled slowly over the desert of snow which was gorgeously illuminated with sparkling reflections of rose and gold from the rising sun, I drank in the beauty of the scene and forgot about the discomforts of early rising and having to pack a heavy lantern with slides several blocks from the street car to the depot. I was glad that I had at least resolved to try out a practical experiment on my views of making geography lessons in schools attractive.

I was going from the city to tour some of the country schools to give the pupils a traveloque about some of the wonderful places which I had visited during my roamings in various parts of the globe. As a youngster I had always disliked routine, dry textbooks and lengthy lectures. From textbooks I learned next to nothing, from severe teachers little, from dry lectures less.

Yet I had a receptive attitude, for I could go on long trips into the country or to strange towns, villages, seaports, and on my return could either write vividly or tell accurately everything that I had seen.

Photography is one of my favorite hobbies, and I had made a habit of "snapping" any place of beauty or of interest during my rambles. Today I am glad that I acquired this habit, as I have a marvelous collection of pictures from many parts of the world. To return, however, to the subject of teaching geography or for that matter almost any subject, let us consider how we adults feel on the matter of retaining knowledge.

For instance, if we travel we retain vivid mental pictures, almost like photographs, of the worth-while scenes through which we pass. If we go to an interesting and colorful picture show or any exciting spectacle which pleases us, the chances are that we will come away from that scene and be able to write or tell anyone accurately the whole theme of the picture and select the high spots from it besides. This same rule applies to an intensely interesting lecture.

Now what does all this amount to? Simply this, that geography (and this subject perhaps more than any other) could be taught far more rapidly and with more lasting results if teachers would have for their classes interesting lantern slides dealing with the various countries.

The trainman called out my destination. The principal of the school met me at the station, so that this time I did not have to pack my heavy equipage. At the school willing youngsters and Scouts were all too eager to assist me with the setting up of the lantern and general necessary preparations to darken the room for the performance.

After being introduced by the principal and the lusty voices of the youngsters had made the walls echo with "O Canada," there was a hush of expectacy and through the darkness I could see hundreds of young eyes fixed eagerly on the screen. Then I commenced my "lesson," skillfully disguised as an "entertainment." I flashed about 100 slides on the screen, featuring scenes of interest and telling about the habits of the peoples in these places. Each slide was held on the screen while I briefly described the scene. I never held a slide on long enough for it to become tiresome (I have attended some lectures with slides that have been extremely boring, for the lecturer insisted on holding on the slide and telling yards and yards of unnecessary details about the subject).

Of course I worked in funny little yarns about the people I had met in these places. At the conclusion of my performance everyone seemed immensely pleased. I was surrounded by the youngsters asking me all sorts of questions. "Gee, it must be swell to go there!" "Gee, I wish our teacher would tell us about the places the way you do instead of reading dry books to us!" These and similar remarks convinced me of the success of my scheme in teaching geography. The teachers in all the country schools which I toured were equally delighted with this method. Many of them said that they would try to adopt the method.

Educator or Business Man, Which?

Dear Dean:

I have a desire to enter either teaching or business. My father has discouraged me in my ambition to become a teacher. He says there is no money in it, that it does not bring the opportunities offered by business for the same ability.

I am 18 years old and a senior in high school. My parents are not wealthy and I sometimes think that it would be better for me to go into business directly if I can get a job. If I cannot I may enter college and take business administration. If I had plenty of money, however, and did not have to work, I would prepare myself to teach. I like young people and I like my school work.

My mother is not living and my father is re-married but he will give me some help if I can show him that I have definite aim in going to college.

I shall be most grateful for your answer to this letter as I am uncertain about the future and it worries me.

Very truly yours,
Ted.

Dear Ted:

You have asked me what I think of teaching as a career as compared with business. I shall answer you out of experience, and from what better trained observers than I have said on the question.

John Ruskin was the son of a prosperous London merchant. He, too, could have become a merchant. He chose the field of teaching and held the Slade professorship of Fine Art in Oxford University for more than a decade. Ruskin was not opposed to business but he did oppose making gold a deity and industry an idol to be worshiped at the expense of art, science, and life itself.

In "The Ideal Teacher" George Herbert Palmer and Alice Freeman Palmer spoke "only to those who are drawn to teaching by the love of it, who regard it as the most vital of the fine arts, who intend to give their lives to mastering its subtleties, and who are ready to meet some hardships and to put up with moderate fare if they may win its rich opportunities." Evidently Professor Palmer was in the class to which he preferred to address his words. Listen to him: "Harvard College pays me for doing what I would gladly pay it for allowing me to do."

I shall not attempt to decide for you whether you should go into teaching or into business. Business has more and more become a profession since the days of Palmer. The lawyer, the doctor, the preacher, the teacher, and the highest type of business men who whom business is a profession, seek to "exercise powers beneficial to mankind." These men follow their work with "a devotion that makes the thought of personal gain a secondary matter."

In a sense, every salesman, every lawyer, every preacher, and every business man is a teacher. Frankly, I consider it of more importance for you at present to realize the spirit of the professional man rather than that of the tradesman than for you to decide at this time just which one you will enter.

Whether you enter business or teaching, you will need the background and the training offered in some college or university. Specialization for you can begin after the freshman year in college. Even the teachers' colleges are based on higher courses in English, languages, the sciences and other fields of knowledge.

You may find that you will be happiest in teaching economics, law, accounting, and other business subjects. If you will take your freshman year in a good college of arts and sciences you will have both the time and the opportunity to decide this important question.

You seem to feel that the fact that you do not have wealth will prevent you from obtaining a college education. By my knowledge of those who have entered college from families in moderate circumstances I am reminded of the words spoken by President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University in 1897: "It is not wealth nor birth, prestige nor family, which opens the doors of the college, but it is the simple desire to use the facilities offered by the college for the enlargement and the enrichment of character and of life." If you have this desire, by all means go to college, whether you decide later to enter a college of education, a school of business administration, a college of law, or a school of journalism for the purpose of entering the newspaper business (the profession of journalism).

You can obtain the catalogues of colleges and universities by addressing a letter to the Registrar. A list of American colleges is given in the World Almanac. A little book recently published by Rita Halle, "Which College" will help you. The superintendent of your city schools and your high school teachers can tell you about the colleges they attended.

I have not mentioned salaries. It is one of the things that will "be added unto you" if you do any job a little better than the other fellow.

Sincerely,
Harry E. Stone
Dean of Men, West Virginia University.

SCHOOLS—England

Ardmore School for Girls
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, ENGLAND
Boarders and Day Pupils from 6 to 15 years.
Apply to the Principal for Prospectus

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Brickwall has an atmosphere in which every girl becomes naturally alert. She is trained to work more after the fashion of a University student than as a high school girl. The Matriculation standard is easily reached but in the process the larger aims of education are not sacrificed.

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Home School. Modern Education. Moderate Terms.
For full particulars apply to the Principal: MISS H. PATTRICK.

The h[illegible] School
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A First-Class School for boys in delightful country. Cricket and football. Swimming. Carpentry. Entire charge undertaken. Write to the Principal.

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Boarding and Day School for boys and girls. Preparation for English and American Universities, Swiss Examinations. Large resident staff of graduates from English (Oxford) and Swiss Universities. Home life and Sports. Special Department for small children.
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"Eighty acres of fresh air and scenic beauty"
For boys and girls from kindergarten through High School. Sports under expert supervision. High standard maintained throughout. Address MRS. MAE T. VAN HORN. Pleasant Acres, Crowe Canyon, Hayward, Calif.

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Educate your sons and daughters in sunny California. Day and boarding pupils and the school home life built upon right principles. Curriculum from Kindergarten through High School. Prepares pupils for Colleges through progressive ideas of education, offering vocational guidance individually. Ideal climate affords opportunity for outdoor sports all year.
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Students under sixteen not admitted.
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A North Shore Day School for normal, happy children. Individual attention. Grades, Kindergarten, Nursery. Children carried at any time. Bus service: Evanston, Wilmette, Kenilworth, Winnetka and convenient Chicago districts. Glenco 1s. Griffith, Principal. Phone University 3048 or 3441.
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THE power to think accurately, wisely and with intelligent discrimination; the ability to dissect thought and to discard that which is not constructive in daily living; the forming of high ideals and the development of the courage necessary for standing by those ideals until they are outlined in Christian character; that is the work The Principia regards as true education.

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GRAND HOTEL BELLEVUE-BELVEDERE
Situation with an incomparable view. Every modern comfort. Running Water. Apartments with bath. Telephone in every room. Tennis—Garage—Terrace—Garden. Open all the year round. Moderate prices. Branch House Ors. Hotel Diablerets.

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Transient & Residential
A Modern Hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. Reasonable rates. Special terms for long stay. 30 private bathrooms.

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The only first class Family Hotel opposite the Railway Station, with 200 beds and all modern improvements. Private apartments with bath and toilet. Hot and cold running water and telephone in every room.
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VIENNA
Hotel Bristol
The leading house
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Parc of over 10 acres. Unique view. 200 Rooms. 80 Baths.
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Central Heating and hot & cold water all bedrooms. Facing sea and the south in 3 acres of sub-tropical gardens. Sunny covered Verandah. Vita-glass Sun Lounge. Baths 1 min. Free Tennis. Garage.
Write for Illustrated Tariff.
MRS. S. M. BAGLEY

Air Travel

FLY by K. L. M.
Royal Dutch Air Lines Holland
OLDEST and BEST

PREPARED in the shape of a Japanese fan, with the customary painting of an arched bridge in the background, with pagodas and the snow-capped Mount Fujiyama, and with the inevitable stork as a close-up, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line has devised one of the most novel and alluring brochures which has reached this department. As one opens the fan—for it is opened at the bottom—a map of the world, showing the numerous routes of this company, now known as the Japan Mail Steamship Company, is shown.

Turning the pages, which are of a smaller size than the exterior of the fan and of a half-moon shape, various sketches and brief descriptions appear, describing both the meaning of "Maru," which is the suffix of all Japanese steamships, and which means, in general, "all-embracing," and also the description of the new vessels of the company.

A word is given as to the new transpacific motor vessels—the Asama Maru, Chichibu Maru and Tatsuta Maru. Following this are similar sketches in color and descriptions of the smaller cabin-class motorships, also employed in transpacific service, including the Hikawa Maru, Heian Maru and Heiyo Maru. Mention also is made of the Japan-Europe service, in which are included the Terukuni Maru, Yasukuni Maru and other smaller ships of the N. Y. K.

It is also announced that the Heian Maru is arriving at Seattle on her maiden voyage this month and will operate in the regular run between Yokohama and that port hereafter. She is a motor vessel of 11,650 gross tons, developing a sea speed of 18 knots, and is 536 feet in length. With the addition of this ship the fleet of three motor cabin liners is complete.

Books in Libraries

A copy of the book entitled, "Mary Baker Eddy: A Life Size Portrait," by Dr. Lyman P. Powell, will be placed in the library of the steamship Franconia, of the Cunard Line, before she leaves New York for her forthcoming world cruise. The Franconia will thus be the first vessel afloat to carry this volume in the ship's library, but plans are being pushed to extend this representation to all important vessels leaving the Port of New York, both of the Cunard Line and other lines as well.

Swedish Ship Built

No evidence of depression is manifested in the annual report of the Gotaverken in Gothenburg, in which both increased profits and record activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, are shown. The net profit, after writing off various sums, amounted to virtually 2,000,000 crowns, which is equal to an increase of nearly 30 per cent over the preceding year. The company reported that during the past year 191 ships were in its drydock and on the construction beds. The number of hands at present employed aggregates 3000.

Port of New Orleans

The Port of New Orleans would become the distributing center for a number of barges plying the various coastal ports when the Intra-Coastal Canal, connecting New Orleans and Texas ports, is completed. This waterway will be 100 feet wide, with a depth of nine feet, and will be built at a cost of $9,000,000 to connect New Orleans, Houston and Galveston. Certain locks will be necessary in the waterway, which will be approximately 362 miles long. Estimates by the Intra-Coastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas place the volume of business at 500,000 immediate tons a year. If the canal is extended to Corpus Christi, another 500,000 tons will be added. New Orleans will be the focal point of much of this business, as the barges will be sent to that point for transshipment to ocean or coastwise vessels.

Panama Canal

Panama Canal traffic for last year showed a slight reduction from that of the two previous years, both in the number of vessels moved and the tons of cargo carried. The reports for last October showed a total of 517 vessels, carrying 2,400,000 tons, as passing through the canal, which was a considerable decrease, both in the number of ships and in tonnage, under the corresponding month of 1929. The preliminary reports for November showed that this decrease continued, in so far as the number of ships was concerned. The traffic statistics are not yet available, but probably will denote a similar decrease.

Travel Advertising

It may come as a surprise to many to learn that the total amount of travel and amusement advertising in national general magazines for the first 10 months of 1930, compared with the similar months of 1929, showed an increase of $1,000,000. Advertising expenditures for the period under this combined classification aggregated $8,605,000, against $8,615,000 in 1929, according to a summation published by Advertising and Selling. Although amusement expenditures are included with the travel advertising expenses, the fact that an increase of $1,000,000 is shown would indicate that both travel and amusement advertising rose simultaneously. This in turn must indicate that companies advertising in this field do not find any great diminution of pleasure travel or in the recreation field.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Jan. 8

American Banker, American Merchant, for London; Deutschland (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Britannic, White Star, on Mediterranean cruise; Statendam, Holland America, on West Indies cruise.

Friday, Jan. 9

Lafayette, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Duchess of Bedford, Canadian Pacific, on West Indies cruise; Carinthia, Cunard, on West Indies cruise; American Legion, Munson, for east coast South America.

Saturday, Jan. 10

America, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Majestic, White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Boulogne, London; Saturnia (12:15 a. m.), Cosulich, for Naples, Patras, Trieste; Andania, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Republic, United States, on West Indies cruise; Franconia, Cunard, on world cruise; France, French, on Mediterranean cruise; Kungsholm, Swedish-American, on West Indies cruise; Santa Elisa, Grace, for west coast South America; Aconcagua, Chilean, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, Jan. 13

Europa, North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen.

Wednesday, Jan. 14

Leviathan, United States, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Jan. 14

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

Thursday, Jan. 15

Ventura, Matson, for Sydney.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, Jan. 13

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York; Venezuela, Panama Mail, for New York.

Saturday, Jan. 17

Calawall, Lassco, for Honolulu.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, Jan. 17

Empress of Canada, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

London West End Hotels
HOTEL SOMERSET
Adj. Selfridges, Orchard Street, W. (200 rooms & suites)
HOTEL QUEBEC
Marble Arch (100 rooms), Hyde Park
HOTEL SEYMOUR
15 Seymour Street (150 rooms) Portman Sq., W. 1
The Managers will be pleased to send Tariff on request.

CLIFTON HOTEL
WELBECK STREET
LONDON, W. 1
This high-class Hotel situated in a quiet and central position close to Oxford and Bond Street is well known for its excellent cuisine, cheerful and efficient service, cleanliness and warmth.
Telephone: Welbeck 6881
Telegrams: CLIFLINTON — (WESDO) London

Royal Court Hotel
Sloane Square, London, S. W. 1
First-class, fine open position, full South. 120 bedrooms with radiator. Hot & cold water, 'phone, 2 lifts, central heating. Hotel and bedrooms always comfortably warm. Single rooms from 8/-. Double from 15/-. Double and private bath from 21/-. Rooms and suites at reduced charges for Winter Residence.
FRENCH RESTAURANT open to Residents.
Personal supervision by Proprietor MR. A. WILD

Patrickson Hotel
Ltd., Palace Houses
Facing Broad Walk, Kensington Gardens, Bayswater Road, London, W. 2. England
Hot and Cold Water and gas fires in all bedrooms. Central heating. One minute from Central London Tube. Metropolitan Railway and Buses. Night Porter. From 4 gns. single and 7½ gns. double.
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Telegraphic Address: Otelpat, Nottarch, London

Hotel Belgravia
GROSVENOR GARDENS
VICTORIA, LONDON, S. W. 1
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL
All bedrooms (250) and suites fitted hot and cold running water, telephone. Lounge. *FREE GOLF* RESTAURANT
Open to the public and famous for its cuisine and service, combined with a moderate Tariff.

OVERLOOKING the GARDEN of LONDON
ALEXANDRA HOTEL
Hyde Park Cor., London, S. W. 1, Eng.
A delightful view over Hyde Park is obtained from the majority of the 140 bedrooms, each of which has running hot and cold water and telephone. The Hotel has every possible amenity, splendid service and cuisine, and is in every way worthy of its unique position.
Modern Inclusive Terms—Write for Brochure.
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The Hornsette TRAVEL BUREAU Ltd.
Agents for all modes of travel. Individual tours arranged.
75 Mark Lane, London, E.C. 3
TELEGRAMS: "Tourismd. Fen. London"
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Comfortable first-class non-licensed hotel. Ideal position for visitors to Edinburgh, overlooking Princes Street. Running water now being extended. Winter Terms from 3½ guineas a week inclusive.
JAMES P. MACPHERSON—Managing Director
Telephone 22019

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Opens January 15th
European Plan
One person, from $12.00
Two persons, from $20.00
Ambassador Bathing Beach
Outdoor Swimming Pool
Deep Sea Fishing
Golf · Boating
DAVID B. PROVAN
Manager
Booking Office
AMBASSADOR HOTEL
New York
Wickersham 2—1000

200 Rooms and Baths

Steam Heat
Circulating Ice Water
Overlooking beautiful Biscayne Bay, and Bayfront Park; conveniently located; modern; friendly service; an adaptable range of rates.
James J. Helm, Mgr.

Hotel Concord
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
Delightfully different. Rooms of exceptional charm. Colorful Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop. Central location. European Plan.
First Street and Second Avenue North

THE WINDLE HOTEL
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MODERN, quiet, family-catering hotel. Center of city. 150 Rooms. Cheerful, comfortable, reasonable. Rates $1.50 and up European Plan. Fine Cuisine. Garage. Golf privileges. Write for booklet and reservation.
MRS. WINDLE W. SMITH - OWNER

The BLACKSTONE
A new and delightful hotel, near ocean, golf courses, and all of Miami Beach's fine attractions. European plan. Continental service.
MIAMI BEACH, Florida

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Pine Bluff Inn
NEWEST, most modern hotel in the Sandhills
EXCELLENT CUISINE
GOLF—TENNIS—RIDING
9 miles from Pinehurst — 5 miles from Southern Pines
For rates write PINE BLUFF INN
PINE BLUFF, N. C.

Mississippi

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI
THE RIVIERA
ON THE BEACH
Convenient to All Amusements
All Rooms with Bath
Popular Prices

Louisiana

The St. Charles
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
APPRECIATES THE PATRONAGE OF MONITOR READERS DURING ITS 20 CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF ADVERTISING IN THE MONITOR.
SERVICE IMPERATIVE
ALFRED S. AMES & Co., Ltd.

Prominent Residential Hotel for Women
Offers excellent accommodations at moderate rates
Attractive Lounges
Rooms with Running Water
Single 2.00, 2.25
Double, 2 persons 2.50
Rooms with Private Bath
Single 2.50, 3.00, 3.25
Double 2 persons 3.00, 3.50, 4.00
No Higher Rates
Excellent Restaurant
HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON
29 East 29th St. 30 East 30th St.
New York City
Write for Special Weekly Rates

A Broadway Paradox
The Hotel Woodward
Broadway and 55th Street
NEW YORK
Located on the very edge of this glittering section — a hotel whose quiet refinement and air of exclusive dignity is a direct contrast to gaudy scene a few blocks below.
RATES MOST REASONABLE

The Parkside
Eighteen Gramercy Park
A RESIDENCE HOTEL
East 20th Street near Irving Place
GRAMERCY 6000

A Friendly Hotel in NEW YORK
Prince George Hotel
East 28th St., Near Fifth Avenue
Single Rooms with bath, $3 to $4. Double $4 to $5. No charge for Cots or Cribs for a little Tot. Near the largest Department stores.
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Powers Hotel
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Famous for its hospitality and good food.
350 rooms.
Rates $2.50 up.

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The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City
The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

Illinois

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500 Rooms 500 Baths
1 person $2.50-$3.00
2 persons $4.00-$5.00
400-car garage.
EDGAR GREGORY Manager
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St. Louis

The Gatesworth Hotel
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An ideal location with ideal Accommodations. Hotel Rooms and Residential Suites. Excellent Cuisine.
Union Blvd. Entrance to Forest Park
MONTHLY RATES
European Plan $30, $40, $50, $60
American Plan $45, $55, $65, $75
Rates Per Day $1.50, $2.00, $2.50
Club Breakfasts
Regular Dinner 75c and $1.00
HOTEL HAMILTON
Hamilton at Maple — St. Louis, Mo.

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK
Friday, Jan. 9

Europa, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, Jan. 10

Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg; American Trader, American Merchant, from Hamburg; American Merchant, American Merchant, from London; Augustus, N. G. L., from Genoa, Naples.

Sunday, Jan. 11

Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh.

Monday, Jan. 12

Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Caronia, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Transylvania, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry; Volendam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Gripsholm, Swedish-American, from Gothenburg; Columbia, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Virginia, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Santa Maria, Grace, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, Jan. 13

Aquitania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Paris, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

DUE BOSTON
Sunday, Jan. 11

Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

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Greatest Program in History of this famous Cruising Steamer
ROTTERDAM
Leaves New York
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71 days of delight
A trip to the "Eternal City," Rome, without extra charge
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. in charge of shore excursions
The Rotterdam was recently entirely modernized. You will find her a model of modern comfort. Swimming pool, gymnasium and many spacious public salons. Excellently ventilated and spotlessly clean. Service and cuisine are the last word in perfection. Enjoyable and jolly entertainment.
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Modern, Fireproof—Individual Garages
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For a day or a month you find the comfort of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 350 rooms. Appetizing food; beds for restful sleep; a soloist orchestra.
Large Room, Private Bath, $3

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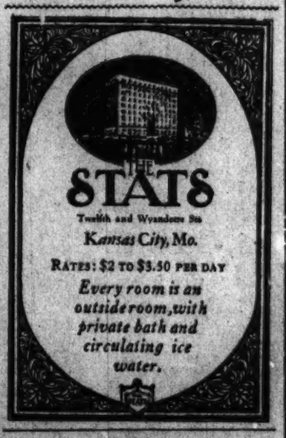
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Every room is an outside room, with private bath and circulating ice water.

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KANSAS CITY'S most exclusive Apartment Hotel. Permanent and Transient Accommodations.
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Moderately priced. Catering to tourists and to Families. Beautiful dining room. Unexcelled food. Favored by ladies traveling alone. Owner's Management.

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A delightful year-round, homelike resort. 50 miles from San Francisco in sunny belt of foothills west of Palo Alto. Golf. American Plan, $3.00 per day.

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Located in beautiful 24-acre park. Attractive weekly and monthly rates. Families with children welcome.
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California

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We have prepared a suggested itinerary for a month's stay in Southern California this winter, describing and illustrating all the things you'll want to do and see. Includes dozens of interesting photographs of California scenes, map, information about routes and itemized daily cost figures. Send the coupon below for your free copy of this remarkable book.

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Come to Southern California for play, rest, happiness, stimulating new experience...*and more!* For Los Angeles, the United States' fifth city, centers an area combining the elements of half-a-dozen winter vacations in one:

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The Pacific Ocean, friendly, sparkling, with beaches for lazy loafing in the sun...smooth waters for sails to nearby pleasure-islands. The winter desert...the lure of its mystery, the warmth of its sunshine. Mile-high mountains...pine-bordered, crystal lakes. Gay Hollywood, where you'll mingle with famous stars at smart and brilliant "first-nights."

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MARKET SHOWS RESISTANCE TO BEAR PRESSURE

Trading Extremely Dull and Price Fluctuations Are Narrow

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Stocks ended a dull session, with prices generally higher today.

Utility and rail shares led an afternoon buying movement that followed an earlier decline, but most of the pivotal industrials were up at least a point.

New Haven rose 4, American Telephone, Baltimore & Ohio, Eastman Kodakfl Allied Chemical, Atchison, Southern Railway, Wabash and Illinois Central approximately 3, and Case and American Water Works 2 to 2½.

U. S. Steel was up a point. Sales approximated 1,800,000 shares.

Corporate Developments

Goodyear was again weak, dropping 3 points. Reports that the dividend rate would be reduced when the directors meet tomorrow, as well as forecasts of general cuts in tire prices, the first of which was announced today by Goodyear of Canada, stimulated selling in the issue. Other rubber shares eased slightly.

Commission houses believed the market had further ground to cover on the advance before an important reaction was encountered, although it was rather generally agreed that the rise might well be based solely on technical considerations.

There is still some concern over the action of the commodities, especially silver bullion, which made new lows today in both New York and London.

Reports that automobile plants and to a lesser extent the railroads are reëmploying labor made encouraging reading, and added support to the opinion held by some observers that the unemployment curve would reach its lowest point some time this month.

Wall Street expects the steel operations figures, appearing tomorrow, to show an increase. Demand from the railroads and from the automotive trade has been picking up, and the development of a seasonal upward trend is anticipated. Early estimates of the increase in the United States Steel Corporation's backlog, to be published on Saturday, run as high as 400,000 tons. A sizable gain is expected, in view of the curtailed activity last month.

Although the increasing strength of bonds may not prove to be the first stages of the long-waited bull market in those securities, the gains of the last 10 days are regarded most favorably, since they seem to indicate that the special conditions which forced bonds down early in December are no longer present. A strong bond market, it is argued, would be a truly bullish development.

Money was cheap and plentiful. Funds were offered privately at a concession from the stock exchange renewal rate of 1½ per cent.

Bond Trading Steady

Bidding for corporate domestic issues lacked the heartiness that has characterized recent sessions, and narrow fluctuations gave the bond market a steady tone.

A few investment issues continued their advance but the majority were heavy. Unusual activity in the Brazilian group stood out in the foreign section which maintained an upward trend. Brazilian 8s advanced several points, and the 6½s were in demand more than a point above the previous close. The largest rise, however, was in Brazilian Central Electric Railway 7s.

As the first corporate offerings of any consequence in several days, two utility issues were marketed today. Central Illinois Public Service offered $3,000,000 5s, and Public Service Company of New Hampshire offered an additional issue of $1,000,000 4½s.

It was reported in financial circles that the Province of Ontario, Canada, would float a $30,000,000-loan here this month. It is expected the issue will carry 4½ per cent coupons and will mature serially in from one to 40 years.

Treasury issues moved uncertainly. Reports circulated in Washington and New York indicate the Treasury may float a long-term bond issue in March but final decision is not expected to be made for some time. Refunding operations on March 15 will involve approximately $1,000,000,000 when the treasury 3½ per cent notes are made callable. The called securities are in two issues—$325,000,000 3½ series A notes and $483,000,000 series B 3½ notes.

1931 AUTO OUTPUT

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Production of automobiles and trucks in the United States and Canada during 1931 will reach approximately 4,075,000, according to an estimate made today by Automotive Industries, weekly engineering and industrial publication, Philadelphia. C. A. Musselman, president of the Chilton Class Journal Co., publishers of the magazine, in an address today before the National Automobile Dealers' Association, estimated total production of 1930 at 3,481,000. This, when final figures have been reported, will probably consist of 2,917,000 passenger cars and 564,000 trucks.

ARGENTINE WHEAT ESTIMATE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—First official estimate of Argentine wheat is placed at 271,404,000 bushels, compared with 162,576,000 for 1929-30, an increase of 66.9 per cent, says Department of Agriculture. Including the first estimate, the total 1930 wheat crop in 41 countries so far reported, exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 3,649,656,000, an increase of 9 per cent over 1929. The total 1930 production for the 35 European countries so far reported, exclusive of Russia, is 5.3 per cent below the 1929 total.

AUSTRALIAN BANK SITUATION

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Bank of New South Wales announced an increase in its exchange rate to 15 per cent and other banks of the Commonwealth, after hurried conferences, announced that they would follow suit, with a rate of 15 per cent for buyers and 15½ per cent for sellers. The Commonwealth Bank participated in the exchange. Leading bankers predicted the action would have a "further disturbing effect" on Australia's financial position.

WOOLWORTH SALES SMALLER

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Dollar sales of F. W. Woolworth Company for 1930 showed a decline of 4.5 per cent from figures for the previous year and December sales were 4.1 per cent below those of December, 1929. The total for 1930 was $289,288,552, compared with $303,034,223 for 1929. Sales last month totaled $42,319,770, against $44,153,724 for December of 1929.

COTTON PRICES UP

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—An early decline in cotton under liquidation combined with some local and southern selling on the relatively easy showing of Liverpool was followed by rallies today. Contracts became comparatively scarce after the early offerings had been absorbed, and prices advanced on covering and trade buying. March contracts sold up from 10.01 to 10.23, with the mid-afternoon market showing net advances of about 1 to 14 points.

PRICE OF LEAD REDUCED

American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced the price of lead 10 points to 5 cents a pound.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 6	Last Jan. 5
42½	6	..	Abitibi	500	10	10	10	9½
66	21	..	Ab & Straus	100	28	28	28	28
37½	14⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	1400	18½	18¼	18¾	18¼
96	290¼	5	Adams Ex pf	30	85	83½	83¾	83¼
34¾	23	1.60	Addressograph	400	23	22	23⅜	23⅞
1⅛	¼	..	Ahumada	500	⅜	..	⅜	..
156⅝	87½	3†	Air Reduc	600	102½	101	102¼	101½
36	6⅛	.60	Airway El	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½
9¼	4⅛	.40	Alaska Jun	23100	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
35⅝	8⅞	..	Alleghany	3900	9⅞	8½	9⅞	8¾
107½	30½	5½	Alleghany pf	200	85	85	85	85
[illegible]	[illegible]	5½	Allegh Stl pf st	200	53	53	53	53½
343	[illegible]	6†	Allied Chem	3600	178¾	173¼	178¼	175⅞
126¾	120¾	7	Allied Ch pf	100	122	122	122	..
68	31¼	2	Allis-Chal	2300	35¾	34⅞	35⅞	35
42½	11⅞	2	Al Port Cem	300	17⅜	16⅛	17½	18
31½	16⅜	2	Amerada	1300	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
10⅝	1⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
47¼	17½	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝
97¾	48⅜	3†	Am Bk Note	200	57	57	57	57
66	60¼	3	Am Bk N pf	30	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅛
12	3⅛	..	Am Beet S	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
218	118	7	Am Brake pf	10	121	121	121	121
84	38	7	Am Br Bv pf	5000	49½	49⅛	49½	49⅛
156½	104⅝	4†	Am Can	18900	113⅝	112⅜	115	113⅝
82½	24⅛	6	Am Car & F	600	32⅝	30⅝	32⅝	31
60⅝	27	3	Am Chain	100	33	33	33	..
51¼	35	3†	Am Chicle	100	40⅜	39¼	40⅜	38⅞
33	9	..	Am Com Alc	200	10⅛	10	10	10⅜
101⅞	25	..	Am & F Pw	7600	32¼	30⅝	31⅝	31⅜
101	[illegible]	6	Am & FP 6	400	76	76	76	75
33⅜	5⅛	.10	Am Hawaii	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5
34⅝	8½	..	Am Hide pf	100	11	11	11	..
141⅞	24½	3†	Am Ice	100	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅞
55⅝	16	2‡	Am Int Corp	300	21¼	20¼	21	20⅞
4	½	..	Am La Fr	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
35	7	..	Am La Fr pf	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
105	18¾	2	Am Loco	300	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	23
14⅛	3	..	Am Mac & Met	300	4⅛	4	4	..
51½	13½	1	Am Metals	100	18	18	18	17⅞
95	20	7	Am Nat G pf	20	30	30	30	30
119⅝	36⅛	1‡	Am Pw&Lt	2000	49	47⅞	48⅝	48⅞
107	90	6	Am P & L 6	200	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	95⅞
87½	14⅛	3	Am P&L pf A	100	78	78	78	78
89½	74⅝	5	Am P&L pf st	200	80⅞	80⅞	80⅝	80½
34¾	15	1	Am Radiat	5700	17⅞	17	17⅞	17¼
148	136¼	7	Am Radiat pf	30	142	142	142	142
37	5⅛	..	Am Repub	400	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100⅞	28	3‡	Am Roll Mill	1600	34⅜	33⅛	34	33⅞
67⅞	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	100	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	..
3⅝	½	..	Am Ship	300	¾	¾	¾	..
54⅛	35	5	Am Ship Blg	10	42	42	42	..
79⅞	37½	4	Am Smelt	4600	46	42⅞	45⅞	43⅛
52¼	23½	3	Am Stl Fnd	110	27	26¼	27	26½
116	110	7	Am Stl F pf	10	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	..
33⅛	5⅜	..	Am Solv pf	100	7	7	7	7
69⅞	39¼	5	Am Sugar	100	45	45	45	43⅞
274¼	170⅜	9	Am T&T	19700	186¾	182	185¾	183
124⅞	47⅝	3	Am Wat W	1300	60¼	57⅜	..	58
20¼	5⅛	..	Am Wool	300	8	8	8	7⅛
44⅞	15⅛	..	Am Wool pf	400	24⅞	21	24	21
9	1⅝	..	Am Writ ct	100	2	2	2	2
79⅞	27¼	..	Am Zinc pf	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
53¼	19	..	Anac Wire	200	23	23	23	..
81½	25	2½	Anaconda	2500	33⅞	31⅞	33½	32⅜
51⅞	24	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	30	30	30	..
37¼	10⅝	..	Andes Cop	400	15½	15¼	15¼	14⅞
29¼	13⅛	2	Arch Dan	300	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	15⅞
82⅞	60	7	Armour D pf	100	70½	70½	70½	70
8⅛	2⅜	..	Arm Ill A	5800	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
4⅞	1½	..	Arm Ill B	..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
65	25¼	7	Arm Ill pf	600	47	42½	44⅞	42
46⅛	20	4	Asso Appari	200	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
50½	19	2½	Asso Dry G	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
242½	168	10	Atchison	4000	186⅞	183⅛	186⅞	184
103¾	100	5	Atchison pf	200	103¼	103	103¼	103¼
51⅝	16⅝	1†	Atl Refin	1400	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	20⅝
106	42	4	Atlas Pwd	200	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	45⅝
37	7	1	Atlas Stores	100	9	9	9	..
263¾	60⅜	4	Auburn Auto	10700	114½	110¾	112⅞	112⅞
10⅛	¾	..	Auto Sales	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
9⅞	2⅜	..	Aviation	6600	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝	..
			—B—					
38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	1800	22½	22	22⅞	22¼
116	84	7	Baldwin pf	50	89½	89½	89½	89½
122⅞	55⅝	7	Balt & O	2400	78½	74	77	74⅞
84⅝	70¼	4	Balt & O pf	300	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	..
110½	104½	6½	Bamber pf	110	105	105	105	..
84½	50½	2½	Bangor & A	200	58	56½	58	..
34	8⅝	2	Barnsdall A	7800	13½	12½	13	12⅞
92	62	4	Beatrice	200	69½	69½	69½	68
70⅛	46⅜	3	Beechnut	300	51¼	51	51¼	50⅞
85½	76¼	5.52	Belg NR ppf	200	78	78	78	78
57⅞	14⅛	1	Bendix	11500	20⅛	18⅞	20	18⅞
56¼	30⅞	2	Best & Co	400	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
110¼	47⅞	6	Beth Steel	11600	53¼	51⅞	53⅛	52⅞
134	112⅞	7	Beth Steel pf	100	114½	114⅛	114½	114⅛
41½	23	1½	Blaw Knox	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24⅛
69	15¾	1½	Bohn Alum	1100	23⅞	22½	23¾	22⅞
78	59½	4†	Bon Ami A	200	60⅞	60	60⅞	..
5	1	..	Booth Fish	1600	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
90⅜	60⅞	3†	Borden	900	69⅜	69⅛	69½	69⅛
50¼	15	1	Borg Warner	6800	23¼	21⅜	23	22¼
25⅝	12⅛	1½†	Briggs	1400	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞
22¼	1⅜	..	Brockway	100	3	3	3	3
78⅝	55½	4	Bkyn Man T	300	60¾	60	60⅜	60
178¼	98⅛	5	Bkyn Un G	400	108	106	108	107
30⅛	10	..	Bruns Balke	100	12	12	12	11
16⅜	3	..	Budd Mfg	200	4½	4⅛	4½	4½
14⅝	6⅞	1	Budd Wheel	100	9	9	9	9⅛
74	9⅞	..	Bullard	200	16⅛	16	16⅛	15⅞
43	8½	3	Bulova Watch	300	12½	12⅛	12½	12¼
110⅛	25½	8	Burns Br A	400	38	34⅜	38	..
35	3	..	Burns Br B	100	7	7	7	6½
51⅞	18⅞	1	Burroughs	1000	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	24
48½	21½	2½	Bush Term	300	24	23⅞	23⅞	..
4⅛	1⅛	.50	Butte Cop	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
29⅞	10	..	Butterick	100	14	14	14	..
112⅞	33⅛	..	Byers	1800	45⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43¾
			—C—					
77½	41¼	4	Calif Pack	200	45½	45¼	45½	45
30	10	2	Campbell	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	12⅞
89⅞	28⅛	..	Calu & Ariz	200	39	37	39	..
33⅝	7¾	..	Calu & Hecla	700	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8⅞
75⅝	30⅛	3	Canada Dry	300	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	33¾
52¼	35¼	2½	Can Pac	1500	41⅞	40¼	41⅝	41
28⅛	7½	..	Capital Adm	100	11	11	11	10½
42	29⅛	3	Capital A pf	200	32	31⅞	31⅞	..
362⅞	83½	6	Case Thresh	7500	93⅞	90¼	92⅜	91¼
79⅞	27	3	Caterpillar	1000	31⅜	29⅞	31	30
75	24	..	Cav-Dbbs pf	10	24	24	24	..
62	3	..	Celotex	300	7	6	7	7
84⅛	17¼	..	Celotex pf	100	25	25	25	23¼
20⅜	5⅛	..	Celanese	200	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅛
30½	18	1½	Cn Aguirre	100	21¼	21	21¼	20⅞
8¼	2¼	..	Century Rib	100	2½	2½	2½	..
68⅛	51	7	Cent Rib pf	10	62	62	62	..
65⅞	21	4	Cerro de P	1200	24¼	24⅞	24⅞	24⅛
15⅞	2	..	Cert-Teed	800	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
67⅞	14⅜	1.80	Checker Cab	1400	20	18⅞	20	19½
51⅝	32⅝	2½	Ches & Oh'o	1800	42⅞	41½	42½	41⅞
10	⅞	..	Chi & Alton	300	1¼	1	1	1⅜
17⅞	4⅞	..	Chi Gt West	400	7⅛	6¼	7⅛	6⅞
52⅞	12	1	Chi Gt W pf	500	21⅞	20	21½	20¼
26⅝	4⅛	..	Chmi M&SP	1700	7⅞	6⅞	7⅝	7⅛
46⅛	7¾	..	Chi M&SP pf	500	12⅞	11	12⅜	11⅞
89⅞	28⅛	4	Chi & NW	400	37½	35	37⅛	34⅞
37	7⅞	..	Chi Pneu	300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
55⅞	22½	3½	Chi Pneu pf	200	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	27
125½	45¼	7	Chi RI	200	52	51½	51½	49⅜
104⅞	81	6	Chi RI 6%	100	85	85	85	85
32½	10⅛	..	Chick Cot O	600	11⅞	11½	11⅞	..
67⅞	22⅞	2	Childs	100	27¼	27	27¼	26½
65	23½	3½	Chile Copper	20	35	30	35	..
43	14⅛	1	Chrysler	3500	17¼	16⅛	17¼	17¼
98¾	77½	6½	City Ice pf	70	79⅞	78⅞	78⅞	77⅞
12¼	2½	1	City Stores	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3¾
20⅝	8⅞	..	Col Bea Oil	200	10	9⅞	10	9½
191⅞	133¼	4	Coca Cola	800	149	147½	147⅞	149
52⅞	48⅛	3	Coca Cola A	100	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50½
35⅞	12	..	Collins&A	200	15	14¼	15	15⅞
92	73	7	Collins&A pf	400	73¼	73	73¼	73
77	18¾	1	Colo F&I	400	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	23½
87	30⅞	2‡	Colum Gas	9500	37¼	35⅛	36⅞	36⅛
110	99	6	Col Gas pf A	100	103¼	102	103¼	102
189	65⅛	6	Col Carbon	1800	83⅞	81	82⅛	81¼
37⅞	7⅛	¾	Col Graph	2500	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	8½
40⅜	15½	2	Com Cred	100	20	19¼	20	19⅞
44⅞	39½	3	Com Cred A	100	35⅛	35	35⅛	35
55	21⅛	1.60‡	Com Inv Tr	200	27¼	26¼	27⅞	26⅞
38	14	1	Com Sol	6500	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	16⅛
26¼	7½	.60	Commwlth So	10000	9⅛	9⅞	9⅛	9
104⅜	86⅛	6	Comwlth 6 pf	100	94⅝	93⅝	94⅝	94¼
19¾	6⅛	..	Congoleum	..	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
27⅜	7⅞	2	Con Film	200	12	12	12	12
28¼	12½	2	Con Film pf	600	17½	16⅞	17½	17⅜
136⅞	78¼	4	Con Gas	6500	86⅛	84⅞	85⅞	84⅞
105½	99⅛	5	Con Gas pf	300	103¼	102⅞	103¼	102⅞
62	30	6	Con Ry C pf	400	38	37½	38	37
2	¼	..	Con Textile	100	½	⅜	⅜	½
22¼	5⅛	1.20	Container A	100	8	8	8	8
8⅛	2	..	Container B	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
52½	16⅜	..	Cont Bak A	800	21⅞	20	21⅞	20
7	2	..	Cont Bak B	1000	3⅛	2⅞	3	2⅞
94⅞	62	8	Cont Bak pf	200	70	70	70	68⅞
71⅞	43⅛	2½	Cont Can	700	51⅞	49⅞	51⅞	50
37⅜	9⅛	1	Cont D'a Fib	200	11¼	10⅞	11	..
77⅝	37⅛	2.40	Cont Ins	200	49	44¼	48	44⅜
8½	2⅛	..	Cont Motors	800	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
30⅞	7⅞	..	Cont Oil	1200	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
40⅞	8⅛	1	Cont Shares	400	9⅞	9	9⅛	9⅛
111⅞	65	3†	Corn Prod	3500	80⅞	78⅞	80⅛	79⅞
151½	140	7	Corn Prod pf	20	149⅞	146⅞	149⅞	147
33	7⅛	..	Coty	800	9⅛	8⅞	9¼	9⅛
22	3¼	1‡	Crosley	400	5⅛	5	5	4⅞
93⅞	50⅛	5†	Crucible	200	60	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
7	1	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
19½	2⅛	..	Cuba Co	100	4	4	4	..
9	2	..	Cub Am S	200	4⅛	3⅛	3⅝	3
65⅜	22½	..	Cub Am S pf	10	27	27	27	22½
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	500	43	41⅞	43	41½
125⅛	85	6	Curtis Pub	400	92	91½	91½	92¼
121¼	112	7	Curtis P pf	200	114⅜	114	114	114
14⅞	1¾	..	Curtiss Wr	5500	5⅛	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
19⅜	3	..	Curtiss Wr A	1800	5	4⅜	5	4⅞
120	96	7	Cushman 7%	10	96	96	96	..
111	96	8	Cushman 8%	10	96	96	96	..
90½	35	3½£	Cutler	300	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39
			—D—					
48⅜	10	..	Davison	100	14	14	14	13½
24½	20	7	Deere pf	400	21½	21½	21½	22
181	130⅞	9	Del & Hur	100	143½	143	143½	142
153	69½	6†	Del Lac&W	200	86	85⅞	86	85
—	—	..	Diamond M pf	100	24½	24½	24½	24⅞
—	—	8	Diamond M	600	17½	17⅛	17½	17¼
30⅝	12	1.20	Dom Stores	100	15	15	15	15
145¼	80½	4†	Dupont	3500	90⅛	88⅞	90	89
123	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	121	121	121	120
			—E—					
25½	8½	1½‡†	Eastern RM	200	8½	8½	8½	8⅜
255⅛	142¼	5†	East Kodak	1500	155⅞	152⅞	155	152⅞
37¼	11⅞	1.60	Eaton Axle	400	15	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	3000	54⅞	52⅞	53⅞	53⅞
9⅞	2⅞	..	Elec Boat	1000	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
103⅞	34⅞	1	Elec P&L	4500	45⅞	43	44½	43⅜
112	99	7	Elec P&L pf	200	102	100	102	101
152	141	3½	El P&L 6% pd	400	87⅞	87	87⅞	..
79¼	47⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	54⅞	54½	54½	54½
3½	⅛	..	Emer-Br B	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
59⅞	36⅞	5	End ohn	400	40	39	40	38¼
60⅞	31⅛	2½	Equit Bldg	200	33¼	33½	33⅛	..
63⅝	22⅛	..	Erie	600	32⅞	31	32½	31⅞
30⅞	4	..	Evans Auto L	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
27⅞	21⅛	1½	Ex Buffet	700	24⅞	23⅞	24¼	23⅝
			—F—					
30⅜	3⅛	..	Fairbanks pf	10	8½	5½	5½	..
80	12⅞	7	Fash Park pf	300	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
38	13⅞	..	Fed Dept St	100	17	17	17	15½
98⅞	85	6	Fed L&T pf	50	87	87	87	88
18⅛	3⅛	£80	Fed Motor T	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
41	17½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	25	23⅞	25	23½
89⅞	42⅞	2.60	Fidelity Ins	200	49⅞	49	49⅞	49⅞
100¼	89	6½	Filene pf	70	92	92	92	..
87⅞	53⅛	6	Firestone pf	400	60½	58⅞	58⅞	60
61⅞	39⅞	2½	First Nat St	400	43⅛	41⅞	42⅛	42¼
5⅛	½	..	Fisk Rubber	3100	⅝	½	½	½
31	1⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1 pf	20	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
21⅞	1⅛	..	Fisk 1 pf cy	80	3	2⅛	2⅛	2
52	35	3	Florsheim S	270	35	34	35	..
100½	94	6	Florsheim S pf	100	97	97	97	..
104⅞	37½	2	Foster & Wh	200	45⅞	43½	43½	44½
50	16⅞	..	Fourth Nat In	1600	28⅞	27⅞	28	27⅞
28⅞	3⅞	..	Foundation	800	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
57⅞	16⅛	4	Fox A	10800	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞
55⅝	24½	4†	Freeport Tx	300	31⅞	31	31⅞	31
			—G—					
11⅛	2½	..	Gabriel A	400	3⅛	3½	3½	3⅞
90	50	5	Gamewell	10	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	53
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Gardner M	100	1½	1½	1½	..
16½	3⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	5
113½	63⅞	4†	Gen Am Tk	1000	66⅞	66	66⅝	66⅛
71⅛	22⅞	3	Gen Asphalt	200	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	26
126	91	8	Gen Bak pf	50	100	100	100	99⅜
38⅞	3⅛	..	Gen Bronze	400	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	..
34⅞	6⅛	..	Gen Cable	100	8	8	8	7⅛
74⅞	13⅞	..	Gen Cable A	600	16⅛	15⅞	16	16⅛
106⅞	36	7	Gen Cable pf	30	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	47⅞
95⅝	41⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	15500	46⅞	44⅞	46⅜	45⅜
12	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	600	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅛
61⅛	44⅞	3	Gen Foods	1400	50	49⅞	50	49⅜
105⅞	38	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	62	62	62	60
18⅞	3⅝	.30	Gen G&E A	500	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5⅛
59⅞	40⅜	3†	Gen Mills	400	47⅜	46⅞	47⅜	47⅛
98⅞	88	6	Gen Mills pf	100	97	97	97	..
100⅞	91½	5	Gen Motors pf	500	98	97¾	98	97½
54⅞	31⅛	3†	Gen Motors	14400	37	36½	36⅞	36¼
53⅞	13⅞	6a	Gen Pub Svc	300	17	16⅞	17	17
48⅛	19	2½	Gen Print Ink	40	23	23	23	..
41⅞	20⅜	4	Gen O Ad A	100	24	24	24	23
21⅞	5	..	Gen O Ad	600	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8
10	5⅛	..	Gen Theatre n	600	7	6⅞	7	7
106⅝	56	5	Gen Ry Sig	200	72	71	71	70
19⅝	3⅛	..	Gen sRalty	200	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
100	49	6	Gen Realty pf ww	100	60	60	60	58
90	39	4†	Gen Refrac	500	46	44	46	44¼
106⅛	18	1	Gillette	2400	24	22⅞	23½	22⅞
70⅞	56⅛	5	Gillette pf	100	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	..
20⅞	4⅛	..	Gimbel Br	400	5	4⅞	5	5
82½	42⅞	7	Gimbel pf	400	42	41	42	39½
33	7	..	Glidden	300	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝
105⅛	63⅛	7	Glidden pf	80	70	70	70	70
19	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	700	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
97⅞	29	2½	Gold Dust	5200	34	32¾	33⅞	33
111⅛	100	6	Gold Dust pf	200	100	107¼	109	..
58½	13⅛	..	Goodrich	24	16½	15½	15⅞	16⅜
96⅞	35⅛	5	Goodyear	26400	42⅞	40	40⅞	43¼
102¼	78¼	7	Goodyear 1pf	300	82	82	82	82¾
13⅞	3	..	Graham-P	800	4⅛	4⅝	4½	4⅝
52	16	1	Grand Silver	300	20¾	20	20¾	19½
43	26⅝	1	Grant (WT)	200	29½	26½	28⅛	..
102	51	5	Grt Nor pf	200	64⅞	63	64	63¾
25⅞	17½	2.25	Grt Nor Ore	300	20¼	20	20	20¼
39½	7	..	Grt W Sug	900	9½	8⅞	9	8⅞
120	85	7	Grt W Sug pf	100	91	89	91	87¼
28	2½	..	Grisby Gru	1300	4⅝	3¾	4¼	3½
2	¼	..	Guan Sug	400	½	⅜	½	..
90¼	55⅞	6	Gulf Mo pf	300	73	72¾	73	..
			—H—					
86½	45½	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	100	52½	52½	52½	..
31¾	16	2	Hall Print	200	16½	16½	16½	16½
105⅛	94	6	Hamilton W pf	20	103	103	103	..
72¼	38	2	Harbison	100	39	39	39	39½
20	2¼	..	Hartman B	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	100	89½	89½	89½	90
108¾	83½	4†	Hershey pf	100	95	95	95	95
17⅝	5	..	Hollander	100	6½	6½	6½	..
41¼	26¼	3½†	Holland F	200	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	27¾
83	72	6†	Homestake	100	81	81	81	..
116⅞	29¼	1†	Houston Oil	200	39⅞	37¾	39⅞	38
11¾	6⅝	..	Houston Oil new	300	8⅛	8¾	8⅛	8⅝
68⅞	49	4	Household F pf	100	60½	60½	60½	..
53⅝	34⅞	3½	Hud Man	400	38⅛	38	38⅛	38
62⅞	18	3	Hudson Motors	1500	24¼	23¾	24	24¼
26⅝	7½	..	Hupp Motors	400	9	8½	8¾	9
			—I—					
136¾	63¾	7	Ill Central	800	77⅝	74	77⅝	74⅝
17	2	..	Indian Motors	1200	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛
28⅞	3	..	Indian Refin	1500	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4¼	3⅛	..	Indian Re ct	1200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
124	31	..	Ind Rayon	200	56	55½	56	..
239	147¼	4	Ingersoll R	700	170	178½	180	179
30⅞	6⅞	4	Inspiration	300	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	8¼
17⅞	4	.45	Insurance shares	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6¼
12½	5	.60	Insur Shares ctfs	700	7⅞	7⅛	7½	7⅛
7½	1½	..	Interson Rub	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
8⅛	2⅞	..	Int Agri	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½
197⅞	131	6†	Int Business	1400	165	160¼	164⅞	..
75⅞	49½	4	Int Cement	900	53⅛	52	53¼	51½
14⅞	1½	..	Int Combus	600	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
115⅞	45⅞	2½	Int Harvester	600	53⅞	51	51⅞	51⅞
146⅞	139	7	Int Harv pf	600	133	133	133	..
54	16⅛	2b	Int Hyd El	400	24½	24	24½	23⅞
92	53½	4	Int Match pf	300	56⅛	56	56½	55⅞
33	15	2	Int M Mar	600	18⅛	18	18⅛	18⅛
44⅞	12¾	1	Int Nickel	12400	16	15¼	16⅛	15⅞
123	116	7	Int Nickel pf	100	117	117	117	..
31⅛	5½	..	Int P&P A	300	7⅞	7	7	7⅛
18	2	..	Int P&P C	400	3½	3	3⅛	3⅛
86	21	7	Int P&P pf	1100	33	31½	33	33
48⅞	31	3	Int Salt	630	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞	38
62	47⅛	3	Int Shoe	100	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	..
119	26	6†	Int Silver	900	34	33½	34	..
77⅞	17½	2	Int Tel & T	16900	23¼	21½	23¼	22
40	14⅞	2	Inter Dep St	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
29	4⅛	..	Inv Equ	400	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
43	25	4	Island Cr	100	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	..
			—J—					
148⅞	48⅞	3	Johns Man	12500	63⅞	61	63	62½
5½	⅛	..	Jordan Mot	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
			—K—					
115	108	6	KC P&Lt B	10	113¾	113¾	113¾	..
70	53	4	Kan C So pf	100	57	57	57	..
13½	4½	1.03	Karstadt	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7
41⅛	14⅛	2.50	Kayser	400	17	16⅝	17	17
26½	14	1½	Kaufman D St	200	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞	..
6⅛	1	..	Kelly Spring	300	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	1½
42	9	..	Kelly Spr 6%	20	10	10	10	9½
38⅞	19⅛	3	Kelsey Wh	300	22⅞	22	22	22¼
26⅞	7⅞	..	Kelvinator	1300	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
89	20	6†	Kendall pf	400	20⅞	20	20	..
62⅞	20⅛	2	Kennecott	6700	24⅞	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞
8½	⅝	..	Kolster Rad	400	1	1	1	1⅛
36¼	26⅛	1.60	Kresge	3100	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	26¾
35⅞	20⅜	1.60	Kreuger Toll	1800	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
46⅛	17⅞	1‡	Kroger	1700	20⅞	19	20⅞	19⅞
			—L—					
23½	17	2	Lane Bryant	300	17⅛	17	17⅛	..
11	3⅛	..	Lee Rubber	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
42	11	1	Leh P Cem	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18
17½	4¼	..	Leh V Coal	500	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¼
84⅞	40	3½†	Leh Val RR	100	63	63	63	..
97¼	51¾	3	Lehman	2100	58⅞	56⅛	57⅞	56⅞
31½	10⅛	..	Libbey Ow	1000	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
49¼	18½	..	Lima Loco	100	20⅞	20	20⅞	..
45⅞	28	2.40	Link Belt	100	31	31	31	..
81⅞	39	4	Liquid Car	600	44⅞	44	44⅞	44⅞
95⅞	41¾	3†	Loews Inc	8400	50⅞	48¼	49⅞	48¾
6⅞	2½	..	Loft Inc	100	3	3	3	3
15¾	3	..	Long Bell A	200	4	4	4	..
70¼	40¼	2.80	Loose-Wiles	2100	50	48	50	48½
51⅛	25	2¾†	Lou G&E A	300	30½	29⅞	30⅛	28⅞
138½	84	7	Louis & N	400	104½	104	104½	104½
44⅞	9¼	..	Ludlum Stl	300	11½	11	11¼	11⅛
			—M—					
20¾	14¾	1	McIntyre	300	21⅞	21	21⅞	21
89½	61	4†	McKeesport	700	74½	73⅞	74½	73½
20¼	6	..	McLellan	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¼
88½	33⅞	4	Mack Trucks	4200	37⅞	36⅞	37	37⅞
150¼	81⅞	2†	Macy	1900	90	87¼	90	80
15⅜	4⅛	.60	Madison Sq	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
52½	19¼	3	Magma Cop	300	23¼	22½	23¼	..
8	1	..	Manati Sug	100	3	3	3	..
50	5¼	..	Manati pf	80	9⅞	5¼	9⅞	4½
75	46½	7	Man Elv gtd	20	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	..
42½	24	.60	Man Elv mg	300	34⅞	33⅛	34¼	33⅞
42½	17¾	1.20	Marine Mid	400	23	22⅞	23	22½
30⅞	4¼	..	Marmon	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
48⅛	24	2½	Marshall F	500	30	29	30	29½
51⅞	30⅛	2	Math Alk	4200	27⅞	27	27½	28⅞
61⅞	27¾	2‡	May Dept St	1200	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	..
23	5	..	Maytag	100	6	6	6	6
40½	15	3	Maytag pf ww	400	17½	17	17⅛	..
42	25	22	Melville Sh	300	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	..
37	9⅞	..	Mex Seabd	6400	13½	12⅛	13¼	12
33⅞	7	..	Miami Cop	200	8½	8	8½	..
77	38½	2½†	Mich Steel	500	46⅛	44¾	46⅛	..
33	11	2	Mid Cont	3100	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15⅞
53	15⅛	3	Midland St	1100	23¼	22	23¼	22
110	74	8	Midland pf	900	87½	87⅜	87½	87¼
26⅞	3¼	..	Min Moline	300	5	4¾	5	4¾
92¼	51	6.50	M Moline pf	100	43	43	43	43½
50¼	41	4	Min & SSM ll	50	43	43	43	43
68⅞	14⅞	3	Mo K&T	400	22¼	21	22¼	20⅞
108⅞	60	7	Mo K&T pf	400	74⅞	73½	74⅞	72
98⅞	29⅞	..	Mo Pac	1600	35⅞	32½	35⅞	32
145½	79	5	Mo Pac pf	200	90¼	90	90	90
40	9⅞	..	Mohawk	100	11	11	11	11
63⅞	18⅞	1	Monsanto Ch	300	22½	22	22½	22
49⅞	15½	..	Mont Ward	15800	19⅞	17⅞	19	18
2	⅜	..	Mother Lode	1100	⅜	..	⅜	⅜
11⅞	1½	..	Mot Met G&E	700	3¼	3	3¼	3½
81	25	3	Motor Prod	100	34½	34½	34½	..
34	14¼	3	Motor Wheel	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
84⅞	35⅞	7	Mullins pf	10	38¾	38¾	38¾	..
53⅞	25⅛	3†	Munsing	400	30¼	29	30¼	..
29⅞	9	2a	Murray Body	300	12½	12¼	12½	12¼
49⅛	34	3	Myers Bros	400	42¼	41	42¼	..
			—N—					
132	70	7	Nash & Chat	10	75	75	75	..
58⅛	21¼	6	Nash Mot	5300	29⅞	28¾	29¼	29⅛
26⅛	5⅛	1½	Nat Acme	400	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
20	2⅛	..	Nat Bellas H	700	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
82	13½	7	Nat Bel H pf	100	18½	18½	18½	..
93	68⅞	2.80†	Nat Bisc	10400	81⅞	80	81⅞	80½
83½	27⅞	3†	Nat Cash R	2600	32	30	32	31
62	35	2.60	Nat Dairy	4900	41	40	40⅞	40¼
90	60	7	Nat Dept pf	20	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	..
39⅞	18⅛	2	Nat Distill	400	20⅞	19¾	20⅛	20
180½	114	5†	Nat Lead	400	122¼	120¼	122¼	120½
144	135	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞
58⅞	30	1	Nat Pw & Lt	4500	35⅞	33⅞	34⅞	34⅛
62⅛	41	2	Nat Steel	300	46	45	46	45
124⅞	60	5	Nat Supply	300	61½	61½	61½	61⅞
116	106½	7	Nat Sup pf	43	108	108	108	107¾
98⅞	35	5	Nat Surety	1100	50⅛	48	49	48
41⅞	13	1	Nat Tea	400	15⅞	15½	15½	..
32⅞	9	1	Nev Cons	1500	12	10⅞	11⅞	10⅞
19¼	15½	..	Newport Co	100	17½	17½	17½	17⅞
58	11⅞	..	Newton Steel	200	16	15⅞	16	15¼
192⅞	105⅛	8	NY Central	1200	119⅞	118	119	118¼
324	152	5	NY&Harlem	20	172	168	172	168
32	9½	1.20	NY Invest	300	11⅞	11	11	..
128⅛	67⅞	6	NY NH&H	300	87	85	85	80½
135½	106½	7	NY NH&H pf	400	110½	110	110½	110⅞
17¼	3⅞	..	NY Ont&W	400	6¼	6	6¼	6
4⅛	1	..	NY Ry pf	100	1½	1½	1½	..
2½	½	..	NY State Ry	100	½	½	½	..
265	181½	10†	Norf & West	300	203	202	203	..
132⅞	67¼	10a	No Am	11200	67¼	65⅞	67	66
57	51	3	No Am pf	500	53⅛	53	53	53
15⅜	4⅛	..	No Am Aviat	1400	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½
91	65⅛	4	No Central	20	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	..
55⅞	28⅞	3.31	N Ger Lloyd	200	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	29⅞
97	42⅞	5	No Pac	1100	56⅞	53⅛	56⅛	53⅞
			—O—					
32	16	2	Ohio Oil	6100	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	18¾
34⅞	1⅞	..	Oliver Farm	3700	1⅛	1½	1⅜	1⅜
90⅞	12⅞	..	Oliver ppf	300	20	18⅞	20	18⅞
46⅛	2⅛	..	Oliver cv pf	400	5	4	5	3⅞
8⅞	2⅞	..	Omnibus	500	4⅞	3⅞	4⅞	..
56	22	3	Oppenheim	100	24	24	24	22½
80⅞	48⅛	2½	Otis Elev	1300	57⅞	56	57⅞	56½
128⅞	118⅞	6	Otis Elev pf	10	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	..
38⅞	9½	..	Otis Steel	1200	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	11⅞
74⅞	50	4	Outlet Co	200	45	45	45	45
60⅞	32	3	Owens Ill	100	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	34½
			—P—					
74⅞	40½	2	Pac Gas	200	48½	47⅞	48½	48
107⅞	46	3	Pac Lighting	1200	53⅞	52⅞	53⅞	53
178	114½	7	Pac Tel&T	10	120	119⅞	120	118
23⅞	7⅞	.60	Packard M	1400	9⅞	9	9	9¼
13⅞	1⅞	..	Panhandle	100	3	3	3	..
77⅞	34⅞	4	Paramount	300	42⅞	41⅞	42⅞	42
35⅞	5	..	Park & Tilf	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¼
4⅞	1⅞	..	Park Utah	1000	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
26⅛	2⅞	.60	Parmalee Tr	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
9	1⅛	..	Pathe Exch	600	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	1⅞
10⅞	2⅞	..	Pathe Ex A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39⅞	8⅛	..	Patino M	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
14	3	..	Peerless Mot	500	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
54⅞	26⅛	1	Pen'ck & F	300	39⅞	37⅞	39⅞	33⅞
12	2⅛	..	Penn Dix C	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
80	27⅞	3	J C Penney	500	30⅞	29⅞	30⅞	29⅞
86⅞	53	4	Penn RR	1200	61⅞	59⅞	60⅞	60
10⅛	8⅛	..	Peoples Gas pf	100	11⅞	10⅛	11⅞	10⅞
325	185¼	3	Peoples Gas	300	216	214	216	208
99	70	5	Pere M pf	10	77	77	77	..
27⅛	5⅞	1.30	Petroleum	1000	8⅛	8	8	8
44⅞	20	2	Phelps Dodge	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	..
57⅞	50⅛	3	Phila Co 6%	100	53	53	53	52½
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Phila Read	1200	9⅞	9	9	8⅞
44⅞	21⅛	3‡	Phillips Pet	600	16⅛	15⅞	16	16
92	58	6	Pierce-Ar pf	100	64	64	64	..
3⅛	⅛	.10	Pierce Oil	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7⅞	1⅞	..	Pierce Pet	1900	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	2⅛
37⅞	23⅞	2†	Pillsbury	100	28	28	28	27⅞
50⅞	30⅞	3.14	Pirelli Co	100	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	..
78⅞	20	..	Pitts Coal	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	25⅞
103	84	7	Pitts Stl pf	20	85	85	85	85
45	20	..	Pitts Ter pf	50	25	25	25	25
121⅛	48⅛	6	Pitts WV	1500	71⅛	65⅛	71⅛	67¼
22⅞	10⅞	..	Pittston	200	10⅞	10	10	10⅞
100⅞	86	7	Pitts-Un pf	100	94	94	94	..
34⅞	10⅞	2	Poore & Co B	100	12	12	12	12
103	20	7	Post Tel pf	400	29⅞	28	29⅞	28⅞
54	11⅞	2†	Prairie O&G	200	17⅞	16	17⅞	17
60	16⅞	3†	Prairie P L	4300	22⅞	20⅞	20⅞	22⅞
16⅞	3⅛	..	Press Steel	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
78⅞	52⅞	2.40	Procter & G	500	65⅞	65	65⅞	64⅞
11⅞	1	..	Prod & Ref	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
40	11⅞	..	Prod & R pf	10	14	14	14	..
123⅞	65	3.40	Pub Serv	2200	78⅞	76	78⅞	77
100	91⅞	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	97	96⅞	97	96⅞
117	104⅞	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
158	142	8	Pub Serv 8%	100	148	148	148	..
89⅞	47	4	Pullman	900	55	53⅞	55	52⅞
1⅞	¼	..	Punta Sug ctfs	100	1	..	1	⅝
27⅞	7⅞	..	Pure Oil	300	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	11
114⅞	90⅞	8	Pure Oil pf	20	100½	99⅞	100½	99⅞
88⅞	38	4	Purity Bk	500	44	42	43	42⅞
			—R—					
69⅞	11⅞	..	Radio	6000	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞
85	31⅞	5	Radi pf B	400	40⅞	38⅞	40⅞	38
50	14⅞	..	Radio-Keith	7100	18	16⅞	17⅞	17¼
141⅞	73	4	Reading	100	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	82
84⅞	23	5	Real Silk H	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	25
37	8	7	Reis & Co pf	20	11	11	11	..
46½	14⅛	1.60	Rem Rand	3600	16¾	16	16¾	16½
104	95	8	Rem Rand 2pf	20	98	98	98	..
14⅛	7¾	.80†	Reo Motors	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
79½	10½	..	Repub Stl	3700	14¾	13	14⅜	14
75¼	28	6	Repub Stl pf	1300	36	35	36	35½
30	5⅛	..	Revere C&B	100	9	7¾	7¾	..
72	34	4	Revere A	100	30	27	27	..
34¾	10	2	Rey Metal	300	15½	14⅛	15⅛	14
28¼	4⅛	..	Richfield Oil	1300	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6
25⅛	5	..	Rio Grande O	100	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	6⅜
49¾	24	2.50	Ritter-D	500	28	27	27	..
48¾	14¾	2.20	Rossia Ins	400	19¼	18⅞	19¼	18⅝
56½	76⅛	1.87	Royal Dutch	500	40	39⅞	40	49½
			—S—					
122¾	38⅞	5	Safeway S	200	43½	41⅛	43½	41⅜
57¼	19⅛	2†	St Joseph	500	27¼	26	27¼	26
118⅞	39⅞	8	StL & SF	300	45	45	45	45
101	62½	6	StL & SF pf	400	67	65¾	67	65
78¾	17½	..	StL SW	400	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	31
76¾	17½	..	StL SW	400	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	31
94¾	35	5	StL SW pf	200	50	50	50	..
31¾	12¼	2	Savage A	300	15	14	15	14½
12½	⅜	..	Seabd AL	4200	¾	¾	¾	¾
28	½	..	Seabd AL pf	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅛
100⅜	43⅛	2½‡	Sears Roe	2600	50⅞	48⅜	50⅞	49⅜
23	2¼	..	Sec Nat Inv	100	3¾	3½	3⅜	3½
82¾	35	5	Sec Nat pf	500	46¾	45	45	43½
13½	3⅛	..	Servel	630	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
32¾	9	2	Sharon	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
52	20½	1†	Shattuck	200	23⅜	22¾	23¼	22¾
25½	5¼	..	Shell Union	1600	8½	7⅞	8½	8¼
106¼	55	5.50	Shell Un pf	100	62	62	62	61
35	4⅛	..	Shubert Th	600	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	5
94⅞	11	..	Simmons	2300	15⅞	14⅞	15⅝	15⅛
37	5⅜	..	Simms Pet	100	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
[illegible]	9¾	2†	Sinclair	700	11⅞	11½	11⅞	11⅝
[illegible]	42	6	Skelly Oil ww pf	200	51½	51	51	51⅛
99¾	42	6	Skelly Oil ww pf	200	51½	15	51	51⅛
82	29½	7	Sloss Sh pf	100	31⅛	30½	31⅛	..
8	1½	..	Snider	100	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2½
72	40⅞	2	So Calif Ed	200	47⅜	47	47⅜	46⅜
9	3½	..	So Dairies B	100	4	4	4	4
127	88	6	So Pacific	200	99½	97	99½	98
30¾	10⅛	2†	So PR Sug	1200	15⅛	12½	14½	12¼
122	103	8	So PR Sug pf	20	105	103	105	..
136¾	46⅛	8	So Railway	1900	55½	52⅛	55½	52¼
46	32	2	Spalding	100	36	36	36	35¾
30⅛	8	1	Sparks With	300	11	10¼	10¾	10¾
65	62	7	Spear pf	10	60	60	60	..
44⅝	25	3	Spicer pf	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	..
53	4½	..	Spiegel May	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝
29¼	14½	1.20	Sta Brands	5600	17⅞	17¼	17½	17⅝
104	93¼	..	Sta Gas 6% pf	100	93¼	93¼	93½	93¼
129¼	53½	3.50	Sta Gas	2200	63¾	61¾	63	62½
67	55	4	Sta Gas pf	400	60⅜	59⅞	60¾	60
13⅛	1⅛	..	Sta Inv	100	2⅜	2¾	2¾	2⅞
106⅞	98	5	Sta Oil Ex	100	104	102¾	104	..
75	42¼	2.50‡	Sta Oil Cal	1300	48¼	47¾	48½	47¾
84⅞	43⅞	1†	Sta Oil NJ	4800	50½	49⅝	50¼	49⅝
40⅝	18¾	1.60	Sta Oil NY	2300	24⅝	24¼	24⅞	24½
29½	2⅞	..	Sterling	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
48	30⅛	3	Ster cy pf	100	33½	33½	33½	34
47	14⅝	2	St-Warner	700	18⅝	18	18⅝	18
113⅝	37⅛	4	Stone & Web	1400	46⅝	45	46	45½
47⅛	18⅛	3	Studebaker	400	23⅝	22⅜	23	23⅛
1⅜	⅜	..	Sub Boat	100	¼	¼	¼	⅛
70	39	1‡	Sun Oil	100	40¼	40	40¼	..
9⅝	¾	..	Super Oil	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
29⅞	6	..	Super Steel	100	7¼	6⅞	7¼	6⅞
17⅞	4	..	Symington A	100	5	5	5	5
			—T—					
17	7⅞	1	Tenn Corp	300	9¼	9	9¼	9⅞
60⅛	28⅞	3	Tex Corp	2500	34⅞	34	34⅞	34⅛
67⅞	40⅞	4	Tex Gulf S	3100	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	47⅞
14⅛	1	..	Tex & P Coal	1100	5	4⅞	5	5¼
39⅞	10	..	Tex & P LT	5400	14⅞	12⅞	14⅞	12⅞
24⅞	3⅛	..	Thermoid	500	5	5	5	5½
33	21½	2.40	The Fair	200	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	..
49⅞	15½	2	Third Nat Inv	200	22⅞	22½	22⅞	22⅞
12⅛	1½	..	Thom Star	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞
39⅛	10	2.40	Thomp Prod	200	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	13
31	12	.80	Tidewater	800	15	13⅞	15	..
17⅞	5⅛	.60	Tidewat As	1000	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	7½
21⅞	8	.80	Timken-Det	100	10	10	10	10
80⅛	40⅛	3	Timken	1000	48	46	47⅞	46½
52⅞	10⅞	1	Transamer	1800	14	13⅞	14	13⅞
20⅞	5⅞	..	Tri-Cont	900	8⅛	7⅞	8	8⅛
28⅞	6⅞	1	Trans & W	400	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
99⅞	89⅞	6	Tri Cont pf	200	93	92⅞	93	92⅞
41⅞	26⅞	2.50	Trico	1200	32⅞	31⅞	32⅛	..
			—U—					
12⅞	49	5	Underwood	1300	56⅞	55	56⅞	55
106⅞	52½	2.60	Un Carbide	3700	60	58⅞	60	59
50	20⅛	2†	Un Oil Cal	2100	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	24
242⅞	166½	10	Un Pacific	900	190⅞	187	189½	188
88⅞	82⅛	4	Un Pac pf	100	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	83⅞
99	18⅞	..	Uni Air T	73400	25⅞	23⅞	25⅛	24⅞
17⅞	41⅞	3	Uni Air T pf	400	50	49	50	48
58⅞	33⅞	2	Uni Biscuit	500	37⅞	37	37	37⅞
84	14⅞	1⅞	Unit Carbon	3800	26⅞	22½	25	23¼
52	13⅞	5d	Unit Corp	9500	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	19⅞
53⅞	43⅞	3	Unit Corp pf	600	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
19⅞	2⅞	..	Uni El Coal	200	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
105	48⅞	4	Uni Fruit	200	57⅞	57	57⅞	57⅞
49⅞	24⅞	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	1500	29⅞	28⅞	29½	29⅞
104⅞	97	5	Uni G Imp pf	200	102¼	101½	102¼	101½
32⅞	20⅞	2	Uni Piece Dye	400	25	24	25	24
32⅞	6⅞	..	US & For Sec	400	8⅞	8	8⅞	8
103	16⅞	..	US Freight	200	23	22⅞	23	..
30⅞	5	..	US Hoffman	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
139⅞	50⅞	6†	US Ind Alco	1100	64	62	64	62
26	8⅞	..	US Lea A	200	7⅞	7½	7½	7½
36⅞	18⅞	2	US Pipe&Fd	3500	29⅞	28⅞	29	29⅛
75⅞	25	3	US Realty	300	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
35	11	..	US Rubber	2300	12½	11⅞	12¼	12
63⅞	19⅞	..	US Rub 1pf	1900	23⅞	21⅞	23	22
36⅞	17⅞	1	US Smelt	400	20⅞	20	20⅞	20
198⅞	134⅞	7	US Steel	6200	143⅞	141½	143½	142⅞
151¼	140	7	US Steel pf	200	145¼	145	145	143⅞
9	2	..	Univ Pipe	400	2½	2½	2½	2½
45⅞	19¼	3b	Util P&Lt A	2300	24⅞	23½	24⅞	24⅛
			—V—					
7⅛	½	..	Vadsco	600	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
143⅞	44⅞	3	Vanadium	25400	55	53	53⅞	53½
..	1⅞	..	Va-C Chem	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
56	38⅛	..	Vulcan	260	47½	45½	45	45
			—W—					
67⅞	11¼	..	Wabash	500	22½	17¾	21¼	17⅞
89⅞	39	5	Wabash pf A	200	47	44	47	..
31⅞	21⅞	1.50	Waldorf	500	24	23½	23⅞	23¾
42⅞	10½	2	Walworth	400	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
59	12⅞	..	Ward Bk A	20	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
15⅞	3	..	Ward Bk B	500	4½	4⅛	4½	4¼
80¼	9⅞	..	Warren Br A	116000	17	15¼	16⅞	15⅞
70¼	31	3.80	Warner Br pf	100	39	39	39	..
63½	26⅞	3	Warren Br	1200	31⅞	30	30⅞	30
112½	102	7	W Pen E 7%	90	105	105	105	105
118⅞	113½	7	W Pen P 7%	80	114¼	114	114¼	114
24⅞	4⅞	..	Wn Dairy B	1600	6⅛	5¼	6⅛	5
36	10	..	Wn Md	5300	17⅛	15⅞	16⅞	15⅞
38	11¼	..	Wn Md 2pf	200	19	16	19	..
30⅛	7⅛	..	Wn Pac	200	11½	11⅛	11¼	10½
219⅞	122½	8	Wn Union	800	138	137¾	138	138⅛
52	31¼	2	Westg A B	200	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33
201½	88⅞	5	Westg Elec	16400	95¾	92⅞	95⅞	93½
198⅞	107	5	Westg El pf	70	112⅞	112	112⅞	112½
48⅞	17½	1	Weston In	100	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	..
50½	18	2	Westvaco	300	21½	20⅞	21½	19⅞
21	⅞	2	Wextark Rad	200	2	2	2	..
93	21⅞	2	White Mot	100	25	25	25	..
13⅞	2⅛	..	Whi Sew M	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
21	6⅛	..	Wilcox Oil	1200	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	..
11	3⅞	..	Willys-Over	400	5½	5¼	5⅞	5⅞
7⅞	1⅞	..	Wilson	1900	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
13	4⅞	..	Wilson A	100	8	8	8	7
54⅞	35	3.50	Wilson pf	100	42	42	42	40
72⅞	51½	2.40	Woolworth	2300	58	56⅞	57⅞	58
169	47	..	Wor Pump	2800	64¼	62	64¼	63
81	63	4	Wrigley	100	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	68
			—Y—					
77	25	2	Yale & T	500	25	25	25	..
32⅞	8½	..	Yel Truck	1100	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	10⅞
47	19	3	Young S&W	1200	23⅞	23	23⅞	23⅛
			—Z—					
16⅞	2	..	Zenith Radio	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid to date in 1930. eLast payment.

PACKER HIDES DULL WITH PRICES STEADY

The packer hide market was practically stagnant with packers asking a half-cent advance and buyers holding off. Official figures state domestic hides are well sold up, while tanners are well covered.

Distributors of sole and upper leather in the three leading eastern markets report the demand as satisfactory, but prices obtained yield little or no profit. Frigorifico steer hides are having a steady call from both Europe and United States. Being prime in quality they bring 12 11-16c, New York funds.

Packer calfskins and kip sides are quiet. Calfskins pulled back of December are being offered, car lots, at 17c. City calfskins are fairly active. A car of 8-10's sold at 14½c, after which the best bid was 14c. Packer kip is slow of sale.

Principal sales at Chicago during the week ended Dec. 3, follow:

	Cur. Price	Yr. Ago
3000 Nov-Dec light native strs	8½c	15 c
5000 Dec-Jan lt native cows	7½c	14 c
1000 Dec heavy native cows	7½c	13½c

WHEAT AT CHICAGO SOMEWHAT FIRMER

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Torrential downpours delaying the Argentine harvest and injuring wheat quality gave early firmness to grains today. Australian harvest advices and winter crop conditions in Missouri and Kansas were also unfavorable.

Opening unchanged to ⅛ cent off, wheat later hardened somewhat. Corn started at ⅛ to ½ cent decline, but afterward scored gains.

Opening prices were: Wheat—March, old 80⅛@¼c; May, old 81¼-@⅜c, new 81¾@⅞c; July, 64¼@½c. Corn—March, old 69⅛, new 69¾@¾; May, old 70¾@⅞c, new 71@71⅛c; July, 71¼@⅜c. Oats—March, old 33¼c; May, old 33⅜@¾, new 33⅝c.

Corn closed strong, 1⅞c to 2½c net higher, wheat unchanged to 1¼c up, oats 1c to 1⅜c advanced, and provisions showing 5c to 20c gain.

COLLATERAL LOANS DROP

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—The New York Stock Exchange reports collateral borrowings of members at the close of business Dec. 31 amounted to $1,983,612,890, a decrease of $268,636,112 from the total on Nov. 29, of $2,162,249,002, and the lowest total ever reported since publication of these figures in 1926. On Dec. 31, 1929, these loans amounted to $3,989,510,273, while the high record for all time to date was established at the end of September, 1929, at $8,549,383,979.

FALL RIVER DIVIDENDS

FALL RIVER, Jan. 6—Local textile corporations paid dividends amounting to $713,750 during the year 1930 on a capitalization of $22,935,000, an average of 3.882 per cent. The rate is the lowest in many years, if not in the history of the industry. Liquidation dividends aided in maintaining the rate, otherwise the showing would have been unusually dismal.

BUYERS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Arrival of a large number of buyers in the New York market this week is expected to impart considerable stimulus to wholesale activity. Many mail orders were received last week for merchandise for sales and promotional events during the current month, and this type of purchasing is likely to be heavy during the period directly ahead.

LEHMAN ASSET VALUE

The report of the Lehman Corporation for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows break-up value for its shares, as of that date, of $73.81, after allowing for the quarterly dividend payable Jan. 5, 1931, as compared with the year's closing quotation of 57⅞ on the New York Stock Exchange.

NO EMSCO DIVIDEND

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6—Emsco Derrick & Equipment omits the quarterly dividend of 20 cents due at this time.

KLINE BROS. SALES

December and 12 months' sales of Kline Brothers Company compare:

	1930	1929	Dec. %
December	$697,844	$707,337	1.3
12 months	4,738,176	4,921,396	3.7

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY

United States Trust Company, of New York, in a statement of condition as of Dec. 31, 1930, indicates earnings during 1930 of $4,194,356, equal to $209.72 a share on the 20,000 shares outstanding, compared with $135.25 a share in 1929.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; rails and utilities lead rally.

Bonds: Firm; domestics slightly higher in dull session.

Curb: Steady; changes narrow.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; Canadian sags.

Cotton: Higher; southern buying.

Sugar: Higher; firm spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; improved export demand and unfavorable Argentine weather.

Corn: Strong; predictions smaller receipts.

Cattle: Strong to higher.

Hogs: Higher.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
January	9.86	10.07	9.82	10.05	9.93
March	10.02	10.29	10.01	10.26	10.11
May	10.29	10.57	10.28	10.43	10.37
July	10.54	10.82	10.52	10.65	10.61
October	10.71	10.92	10.66	10.79	10.78
December	10.86	11.10	10.84	10.95	10.98

Spots 10.15, unchanged.
b—Bid. Tone at close, barely steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
January	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00b	10.10
March	10.19	10.34	10.13	10.25	10.23
May	10.42	10.64	10.37	10.52	10.46
July	10.62	10.86	10.61	10.75	10.70
October	10.75	10.90	10.75	10.90	10.89

zBid. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
January	9.85	10.05	9.82	9.97b	9.91b
March	10.10	10.30	10.03	10.17	10.14
May	10.33	10.56	10.27	10.43	10.39
July	10.54	10.79	10.52	10.65	10.63
October	10.65b	10.91	10.66	10.79b	10.76b
December	10.88	10.96	10.86	10.97b	10.94b

b—BBid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
January	5.20	5.20	5.17	5.19	5.24
March	5.28	5.28	5.24	5.26	5.33
May	5.39	5.39	5.35	5.36	5.44
July	5.50	5.50	5.46	5.47	5.55
October	5.62	5.62	5.57	5.58	5.66

Spots 5.34, down 9 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales, 2000; (American), 1000.

CONTINENTAL MOTORS CORP.

Continental Motors Corporation reports for the year ended Oct. 31, 1930, net loss of $2,037,783 after depreciation and other expenses, but before special charges amounting to $5,379,061, charged to surplus account. This compares with net profit of $710,535 after charges and federal taxes, equal to 33 cents a share on the 2,113,000 shares, in the year ended Oct. 31, 1929.

CONSOLIDATED FILM INDUSTRIES

The net earnings, after allowance for taxes, of Consolidated Film Industries, Inc., for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1930, were approximately $555,464, compared with $489,722 in the preceding quarter, and for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, were approximately $2,306,543, compared with $2,389,373 in the preceding year.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Net of Southern Railway for the 11 months ended Nov. 30 is estimated at $7,882,000 after charges, equal, after dividend requirements on the 5 per cent preferred, to $3.95 a share on the 1,300,000 shares of common, compared with $17,046,000, or $11 a share, in the like period of 1929. November net is estimated at $534,000, compared with $962,000.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., reports for November deficit after all charges of $88,162, compared with a deficit of $37,325 in November, 1929. For the first 11 months of 1930 net income after all charges was $1,793,333, compared with $2,216,407 in the corresponding period of 1929.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK TRUST

The Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company of New York earned $3,793,000 during the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, equal to $5.58 a share on 677,500 shares, the average number outstanding during the year. This compares with $6.30 a share in 1929.

J. HENRY SCHRODER BANKING

J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation in its statement of Dec. 31, 1930, reports total resources of $76,654,734, compared with $71,821,369 Dec. 31, 1929. Net profits for 1930, transferred to surplus and undivided profits, amounted to $904,498, compared with $964,022 for 1929.

SOUND FILM TO AID STOCK DISTRIBUTION

The properties and scope of some of the 28 companies represented in Corporate Trust Shares were depicted in a sound film shown at the Hotel Manger, Boston, yesterday. The showing was sponsored by Ross, Beason & Co., of New York, wholesale distributors of Corporate Trust Shares, and was attended by representatives of Graham, Parsons & Co., local retailers of these securities, and other spectators.

The film, released from the Burton Holmes Studios, showed steel, gas and other manufacturing plants in operation, the pictures being supplemented by vocal explanation.

Security salesmen who saw the picture expressed themselves as well pleased with it as a selling medium.

SWEDISH MATCH FINANCING

The first new securities issue of 1931 and, in fact, one of the largest pieces of corporate financing in many months is announced by the board of directors of the Swedish Match Company of Stockholm. The company, which controls approximately 75 per cent of the match business of the world, plans to increase its share capital from 270,000,000 kronor to 360,000,000 kronor ($96,480,000), and to sell an issue of 60,000,000 kronor bonds. The total amount of new money thus raised will be in excess of $52,000,000.

CONTROLS UNITED STATES ELECTRIC

United Founders Corporation has acquired voting control of United States Electric Power Corporation, according to L. H. Seagrave, president of United Founders Corporation and chairman of the board of United States Electric Power Corporation. United States Electric Power Corporation, jointly with H. M. Byllesby & Co., controls (through Standard Power & Light Corporation) the large Standard Gas & Electric system of utility properties, the total assets of which are in excess of $1,100,000,000.

LOWER INTEREST RATES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 6 (AP)—Announcement was made today by the Springfield Institution for Savings of a reduction of the interest rate from 5 to 4½ per cent, and the Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank predicted similar action at its approaching annual meeting. The Athol Savings Bank of Athol also has reduced its rate to a like amount. The local banks advanced the rate from 4½ to 5 per cent about two years ago. It was predicted by bank officials here today that the movement would be state-wide.

WARNER BROS. PROFIT

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Net profit of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc. in quarter ended Nov. 30 was approximately $2,000,000, or roughly 50 cents a share on the 3,826,969 shares of common outstanding after preferred dividends. While it is too early to estimate profits in the second quarter of the fiscal year, it is probable earnings in the current period will be about the same as in the first quarter.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Chase National Bank's statement of condition as of Dec. 31 indicates earnings during the six months ended Dec. 31, 1930, of $13,272,660. This includes dividends paid by Chase Securities Corporation, but no other earnings of affiliated institutions. These earnings are equal to $1.79 a share on the 7,400,000 shares outstanding.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET STRONG

LONDON, Jan. 6—Sugar futures in London in early dealings were up the equivalent of 3 to 8 points in the American market, on reports that Thomas L. Chadbourne would leave for Berlin this afternoon (Tuesday) to resume conferences with German sugar interests Wednesday. January sugar in London was quoted 5s. 8½d.

NEW A. M. BYERS HEAD

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—L. F. Rains has resigned as vice-president of Columbia Steel Corporation, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel Corporation, to assume the presidency of A. M. Byers Company.

NEW LOW FOR SILVER

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Bar silver touched record lows in both New York and London today. The quotation here was 29½ cents an ounce, off ⅝ of a cent.

ZINC STOCKS

Stocks of slab zinc at the end of December totaled 143,576 tons, compared with 145,139 tons at the end of November and 75,430 tons at the end of December, 1929, the American Zinc Institute reports.

LLOYDS' BANK PROFIT

LONDON, Jan. 6—Lloyds' Bank announces profit available for distribution for 1930 of £2,129,516.

December sales of W. T. Grant Company totaled $11,796,749, compared with $11,535,836 for the like month of 1929. Sales for the full year 1930 totaled $71,050,393, compared with $65,448,397 for 1929.

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MIDDLE WEST TRADE BETTER

Some Price Advances Are Noted—Employment in Detroit Increases

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 6—Just a year ago the business and financial interests of the middle West, along with those of the rest of the country, were riding along on a wave of enthusiasm predicated on the belief that the sharp business recession which accompanied the crash in the stock market in the fall of 1929 would be of short duration, and that even then things were on the up grade. Several industries speeded operations, only to slow up again.

Although 1931 is no more than a few days old, there has been some good news for the middle West. From Detroit comes word that automobile factories in that district are stepping up production, and have recalled 22,000 workers. Steel mill operations are on a higher schedule and some producers are quoting higher prices on bars, shapes and plates.

Retail sales for last year seem to have held up well, all things considered, although the dollar volume of sales was lower, a condition partly due to a lower level of prices.

Retail building material dealers are asking higher prices for cement from the yards, in line with mill prices. The demand is quiet, however.

The grain market has been unsettled, due partly to the failure of European demand for foreign wheat to develop. Liquidation carried corn to new low prices for the season, a movement which was helped along by short selling. Light receipts brought a rally, however.

The leading banks of the middle West reporting year-end conditions show exceedingly strong cash positions.

The stock markets saw sharp improvement with the turn of the year, the expiration of the time for the sale of stocks for income tax deduction purposes.

Utility and automobile stocks were in the van of the movement. New financing continued at low ebb.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Jan. 6	Last Jan. 5
125	Am & Cont	10	9½	10	9¾
835	Am Found	5⅛	4½	4⅞	5¼
10	Am Pneu	2	2	2	..
225	Am Pneu pf	7½	7½	7½	..
109	Am Pneu 1pf	42	42	42	41⅛
961	Am T&T	186½	182⅞	185½	182¼
100	Andes Pet	15	15	15	..
120	Bos El	72½	72	72½	72
15	Bos El pf	82½	82½	82½	82⅛
25	Bos El 1 pf	100	100	100	..
45	Bos El 2 pf	90	88¾	90	88
10	Bos & Alb	175	175	175	175
100	B&M C sta	68	68	68	..
148	B&M pr pf	102	102	102	100
10	Brown pf	55	55	55	55
85	Cal & Hec	9	8½	8½	8¾
14	Chi Junct pf	100½	100	100	..
75	Cr C & Int	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼
50	Det Air	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
285	East SS	20¼	20	20⅛	19½
20	East SS 1n	94	94	94	..
92	E G&F prpf	78	77	78	78
50	E Mass Ry	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20	E Mass pf	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8
152	Edison Elec	255	252	255	253½
70	Em Asso	18	18	18	17½
80	First Nat S	42⅝	42½	42⅝	42⅞
23	Galv H pf	3¼	3	3	..
250	Gen Capital	34	33	34	32¾
180	Isle Royale	5	4¾	5	..
60	Mass Util	4½	4	4	4
10	Mergenthal	86½	86½	86½	..
25	Mohawk	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
265	Nash	29¼	23⅞	29⅛	29⅛
25	Nat Ser	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
70	NE Pub pf	17½	17	17½	..
183	NE Tel	134	131	134	131¼
1265	No Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
20	Old Colony	130	130	130	130
126	Pac Mills	16	15	15	16
200	St Mary Ld	8	7½	8	7
363	Quincy Min	8½	8	8½	8
300	Shawmut	14	13½	13½	13⅞
30	So Sur	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
446	Stone Web	46¼	44⅞	46⅛	44⅞
90	Sull Mach	19	19	19	19
80	Swift & Co	30½	30½	30½	30⅛
80	Torrington	44	44	44	44
450	Tower Mfg	.60	.50	.50	.50
50	Uni Car F	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
913	Uni Found	9	8½	9	8¾
127	Uni Shoe	55½	55	55⅜	55⅞
130	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
160	US&El Pow	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	5⅛
143	Utah Apex	1½	16	1½	..
100	Utah Met	.28	.28	.28	..
20	Util Eq pf	67	67	67	66
138	Util Hyd	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	Venez H	.50	.50	.50	..
10	Venez M	2	2	2	..
200	War Bros	30½	30	30½	29⅞
	BONDS				
40000	Amoskeag 6s	72	72	72	72
23000	Mass G 4½s'31	100¼	100	100	..
1000	Wst T&T 5s	101	101	101	101

FINAN—AD DIVS

CHICAGO STEEL OPERATIONS

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Four of the six merchant stacks in the Chicago steel district are in operation, with output estimated at 65 per cent of capacity, Dow, Jones & Co. report. Pig iron sellers in that territory are entering the first quarter with about 60 per cent of the output for that period sold.

NO FOKKER AIRCRAFT DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Fokker Aircraft Corporation omitted the quarterly dividend of 43¾ cents on the preferred, due at this time.

INCREASE IN ACTIVITY OF CLOTH MARKET

Mills Hold Prices Firmly—Sentiment of Buyers More Constructive

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 6—The primary cotton cloth market continued under the quieting influence of the holiday during the last three days of 1930, but after Jan. 1 activity was considerably increased.

Prices were held firmly by the mills though buyers made repeated efforts to obtain goods in large volume at prices slightly lower, and which had ruled a few days previously. It was said that the mills could have done a substantial business if they had accepted such bids.

There was a large registration of out-of-town buyers after the holiday, including many wholesale as well as retail buyers. These are seeking bargain goods for promotion sales during the first quarter of the year. Market sentiment was distinctly cheerful.

Buyers appear to be generally convinced that the leading constructions have definitely passed the low point and that there is little likelihood that goods bought at current prices will be subject to further depreciation. No one seems to expect any sudden revival, but all look to a steadily increasing business.

Many mills have taken advantage of the current curtailment to overhaul and remodel their mills, enabling them to produce their goods more efficiently, so that slight gains in mill margins will show them small profits instead of the losses which have been registered during the last year.

Some Adjustments Expected

Some adjustments of prices yet remain to be made, but they are expected to be announced shortly. The latest announcement is that of the denim manufacturers, who published a new list last week, based on 11½c for 2.20s. This is 1c cheaper than the previous list, and is expected to attract a good volume of business from work-clothing makers.

The situation in wide and heavy cotton goods used in the mechanical trades, such as the automobile and peroxylin trade, as well as the cotton ducks, is still unsatisfactory. The supply of these goods is abnormal, owing chiefly to the reduced operations of those various trades.

Some adjustment will have to be made in this division, but the solution is as yet problematical.

In the print cloth division the 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard sold at 5¼c for all deliveries, and the 60x48s 6.25-yard at 4½c. The 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard brought 6c, and the 72x76s 4.25-yard 6¾c. These prices ruled throughout the week. The 39-inch 80 squares brought 8c for what spot goods were available, with nearby at 7⅝c and February, March and April deliveries at 7⅝ to 7⅞c.

Good Sales Total

There were several million yards of these various constructions taken during the week. There were some dealings in narrow print cloths. A good volume of 36-inch, 64x60s, 5.75-yard was moved at 5c for spot and 4⅞ to 5c for future delivery.

Sheetings were dull. There are many sheeting numbers which are in the class needing adjustment. The demand for these is small. The 31-inch, 48 squares 5.00-yard, sold at 4½c, and the 36-inch of the same count and weight at 4¾c. The 36-inch, 3.00-yard, 48 squares, brought from 6⅝ to 6¾c. The 37-inch, 48 squares, 4.00-yard moved at 5½c, and the 40-inch of the same count but 2.50-yard at 8c. The 40-inch, 44x40s 5.50-yard were obtained at 4½c.

A light business was done in pajama checks. The 36½-inch, 88 squares, 4.00-yard, sold at 7⅛c. Osnaburgs sold at 7¼c for the 40-inch, 7-ounce goods, second quality. Drills were bought in moderate volume at 5⅝c for the 37-inch, 3.95-yard and at 10c for the 2.00-yard. The 39-inch, 64x48s, 6.00-yard, three leaf twills, brought 5c, and the 68x76s, 4.00-yard, 7c.

Broadcloths Moderately Active

Carded broadcloths were moved in moderate volume at 7⅝c for the 100x60s, and at 8¾ to 9c for the 112x60s. The lower counts were somewhat less active. The 90x60s brought 6⅞ to 7c, and the 80x60s 5.00-yard 5⅞c. The combed broadcloths sold at 11¾ to 12½c for near-by delivery of 128x68s, but at 12 to 13c for future delivery. The single-end 144x76s 4.40-yard moved at 13¾ to 14¾c.

In the fine goods division, while business was quiet, there was some interest in fine lawns, voiles and rayon mixtures. Special constructions, such as leno weaves, some with lace cloth effects and others with a plain ground and spaced leno decorations, were attractive to many. Open effects in lace cloths were purchased by a few. Converters are hesitant about stocking up too heavily in these goods, though there are some who believe they will prove popular.

Combed lawns 40-inch 84x80s, 11.00-yard sold at 11 to 12c, but the 36-inch 76x72s 10.00-yard brought 7¼ to 7½c. The 40-inch 96x100s 7.00-yard brought 12⅜ to 12¾c. Pongees moved at 10 to 10½c for the 38-inch 72x100s 6.25-yard, and at 8c for the 34-inch 64x72s 6.40-yard. Ordinary hard twist cotton voiles 60x56s 40-inch sold at 7 to 7½c, and the extra hard twist at 8¼ to 9c. Combed sateens 39-inch 88x140s 5.10-yard were obtained at 15 to 16c.

Sales of Mixtures

Silk-and-cotton mixtures 35-inch, 96x92s, 22-26 single-end cantons sold at 11½ to 12c, and the 96x104s, 22-26 two-end cantons at 18c. Single-end tussahs moved at 14¼c for the 34-inch, 80x56s, while the two-end 96 squares brought 21c.

Rayon-and-cotton mixtures 68x64s sold at 13¼ to 13½c with 32 to 40-filament, and at 15 to 15½c with 60-filament rayon. Rayon-filled flat crepes 76x60s brought 14½ to 15½c with 150-denier, 32 to 40-filament rayon, and 15¼ to 16¼ with 60-filament rayon.

Rayon-wrap crepes 40½-inch, 100x46s with 150-denier domestic first-quality rayon warp and 60s combed crepe twist filling brought 24¾ to 25c. All rayon crepes 42-inch, 124x68s with 100-denier 40-filament rayon brought 43 to 44½c. Rayon voiles 35½-inch, 60x54s with 75-denier rayon moved at 18½ to 20c. Acetate voiles 39-inch, 64 squares with 75-denier, brought 31 to 32c.

Rayon-and-silk twills 40-inch, 120x52s with 150-denier warp and three-thread Japanese tram filling, sold at 30½ to 32c. Acetate taffetas 40-inch, 84x60s, brought 35 to 36c. Rayon taffetas 35½-inch, 92x40s, sold at 20 to 22½c. Twills 37-inch, 120x64s, with 150-denier, 40-filament rayon warp and 60s mercerized two-play filling, brought 28¼c.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	83	82½
Alleghany 5s ret	83	82
Alleghany 5s '49	83	82
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99	99
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101⅛	101
Am For Pow 5s	86⅝	86¼
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	91¾	91¼
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	101¼	100⅞
Am Metals 5½s	91⅛	91⅛
Am Smelting 5s '47	92	92
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅝	103½
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	104⅞	104
Am T&T col 5s '46	130	128
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106	106
Armour & Co 4½s '39	106	106
Armour & Co 5½s '43	90½	90
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	80	79
Atch T&SF 4½s	98⅝	98¼
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	115¼	115⅛
B&O 1st 4s '48	96	96
BO& 4s PLE&WV div '41	97⅝	97½
B&O 4½s '33	97	97
B&O 4½s cv	100½	100¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	95	95
B&O rfg 6s '95	102¾	102½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	106½	106¼
Boston & Me 5s '55	102	101¾
Boston & Me 5s '67	100	100
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100¼	100¼
Bklyn Un El 5s '50	99	98¾
Cal Pack 5s	103¾	103¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	98⅝	98
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99¼	99⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	99⅛	98⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s July	99⅝	99⅝
Can North 4½s	104⅝	104⅝
Can North sf 7s '40	101	101
Can Pacific deb 4s	111	111
Can Pacific 5s '54	88⅝	88⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '60	103⅛	103⅛
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	99¾	99⅝
Cen Pacific 5s '60	97⅛	96⅞
Cen N E 4s	104⅛	104
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	86½	86½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	31½	31⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s A	98	97⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	101¼	101¼
Ches & O 4½s B	105½	105½
Ches & O 2d	101⅛	101⅛
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	92¾	92½
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	97½	97⅛
Chi Gt West 4s '59	43½	43
Chi M &StP 4½s	67	66½
Chi M StP&Pac adjj 2000N	98	98
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	31½	31½
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	72⅛	72⅛
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	94⅛	94½
Chi & Nw deb 5s '33	90⅝	89⅞
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	100½	100½
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	98¼	98⅛
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	89⅞	89⅞
Chile Copper 5s '47	88½	88½
Cin Pitts 4½s	93	92½
Cin Wa Mach 4s	103⅝	103⅝
Cin T 4½s	92½	92½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	103½	103½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	101¼	101
Com Credit 6s '34	101	100¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99	99
Con Gas 5½s '45	94	94
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	107½	107½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	104⅞	104⅞
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	7¼	7¼
Cuba RR rfg 7s '36	58½	58
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	70	70
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92	92
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	95⅞	95⅞
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	100	100
Detroit Ed 5s '49	80	80
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	105¾	105¾
Erie cv 4s A '53	10⅛	104
Erie cv 4s B '53	77⅛	77
Erie 5s '67	77½	77⅛
Erie gen lien	82½	82½
Erie gen '75s	76	76
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	81¾	81¾
Erie & Jersey 1st 5s '55	108	108
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	104¼	104¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	100	100
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	26¼	25¾
Gen Baking 5½s	28½	23½
Gen Cable 5½s '47	98½	98½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	92⅝	92½
Gen Theater 6s	103	102⅞
Goodrich 1st 6s '47	59⅞	59⅞
Goodyear 5s '57	101	101
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	88⅛	88
Great Northern 7s '36 A	98⅝	98⅝
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	110⅛	109⅞
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	76⅝	76⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	99	99
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	105⅛	103⅛
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96⅜	96⅜
Ind Limestone 6s '46	103⅜	102⅞
Inland Steel 4½s '78	49⅝	49⅛
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	96	96
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	98⅛	98⅛
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69⅛	69
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	69⅛	69
Int & G Nor 6s '52	91¼	91¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	81¼	81¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	74½	74½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	86½	86½
Kendall 5½s ww	84	83¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	68	68
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95	95
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	95	95
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	94¼	94½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	102	102
L'Autaro 6s '54	100⅛	100⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41	48	48
Louis Ark 5s	103	103
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	63⅝	63½
Met Water 5½s	95	95
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	73	73
Mead 6s ww	101⅛	101
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	90	90
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101⅝	101½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	102	102
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	90½	90½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	102	102
Mo Pac 5s F '77	72⅛	71¾
Mo Pac 5½s '49	99	98⅝
Mo Pac 5s H	96¼	96¼
Montana Pows 5s A '62	98⅝	98⅝
Mutual Fuel 5s	100⅞	100⅞
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	105⅞	105⅞
Newark Gas 5s	100	99⅞
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	104⅞	104⅛
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	86½	86½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	100⅝	100⅝
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107⅜	107⅛
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	106⅝	106⅛
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	105	104⅞
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	117	117
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	95½	95½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	84	83½
Nor Am Ed 5s C	103½	103
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100⅛	100
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103	103
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104	103⅝
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	105¾	105¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	50	50
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	94¾	94½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103⅛	103⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	102	102
Paramount Publix 5½s	76	76
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	85⅝	85½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	94⅛	94
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	59⅜	57
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	68	68
Penn RR 4½s D	102⅛	102
Penn RR 4¾s '63	97⅜	97⅛
Penn RR con 4½s '60	102	102
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	107¼	107
Penn RR 5s '64	103⅛	102¾
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	104⅝	104⅝
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	109⅛	109⅛
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	82¾	82¾
Pere Marquette 4s '56	100	100
Pere Marquette 5s '56	94⅛	24⅛
Pere Marquette 4½s	105	105
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	100⅛	100
Phil Co 5s '67	87⅛	87⅛
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	100⅜	100¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	104	103⅛
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	79	78
Pitts & W Va 4½s B	105	105
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	94	94
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53 B	101	100⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	102	102
Pub Service E&G 4½s '67	65	63
Punta Alegre Sug 7s Chase ct	103½	103½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	10½	10½
Revere Cop & Brass 6s	92½	92½
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	100	100
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	102¼	102¼
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	102½	102⅜
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96⅛	96
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	92¼	92⅛
Richfield Oil 6s	89⅝	89⅝
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	65	64¾
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	99⅝	99⅝
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	97⅝	97½
StL IH&S 4s R&G div '33	100⅝	100⅝
StL & SF 4s A '50	98⅝	98⅝
StL & SF 4½s '78	89	88¾
StL & SF gen 5s '31	83¼	82⅞
StL & SF 5s B '50	100⅛	100⅛
StL SW 1st 4s '89	101	101
StP M&M con 4½s	86	86
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	100⅝	100⅝
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	109⅛	109⅛
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	105⅞	105⅞
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	94	94
Seabd AL con 6s '45	50	50
Shell Pipe 5s '52	18	18
Shell Union 5s '47	89⅝	89¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww	82⅝	81⅛
Shubert Theater 6s '42	84⅛	83⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	19½	19½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98	98
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	99⅝	99⅝
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101⅛	101
Smith A O 6½s '33	99⅝	99⅝
Solvay 5s	103	103
So Colo Pow 6s '47	96	96
So Pacific col 4s '49	102½	102
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	93½	93⅛
So Pacific 4½s '68	9⅛	96⅞
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98	98
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	99	98⅞
So Ry gen 4s '56	101⅛	100⅞
So Ry con 5s '94	88⅞	87⅞
So Ry gen 6½s '56	109⅜	109⅜
So Bell Tel 5s	117	116⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	105	105
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	104⅝	104½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	99⅛	99⅛
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	61¾	61¾
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	20	20
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98	98
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105⅛	105⅞
Texas Corp 5s '44	103⅛	103
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	101¼	101
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	110	110
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	99½	99¼
Third Ave 5s '37	46⅝	45
Third Ave adj 5s '60	95	94½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	20⅛	20
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101	101
Union Pacific 4s '68	95⅝	95⅞
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	93⅝	93½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97⅛	97
Union Pacific 5s	101	100⅞
	111	110¾
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	102	102
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	61	60
US Rubber 5s '47	72	72
Utah Lt & Trac 5s ww	74	73½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 B	98⅛	98½
Utah Pow & Lt 6½s '47	100⅛	100⅛
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	76⅝	76
Va Ry & Pow 4½s	107	107
Wabash 4½s '78	100⅛	100⅛
Wabash 5s D	86	86
Walworth 6s '45	84⅝	84⅜
Warner Sugar 1st 7s 941	75	74
Warner Bros Pict 6s	102	102
Washington Ter 3½s '45	74	68⅞
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	90⅞	90⅛
West Shore 4s 2361	104⅛	104⅛
Western Electric 5s '44	83	83
Western Maryland 4s '52	105	105
Western Maryland 5½s '77	80⅞	80¾
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	95⅛	94¾
Western Pac 5s A '46	93⅛	92⅞
Western Un R E 4½s '50	96⅝	96
Western Un 5s '51	101½	101⅛
Western Un 6½s '36	103⅛	103⅛
Western Un 5s '60	108⅝	108⅝
Wheel & L Erie 1st 5s '30	103	103⅛
Wheeling Steel 4½s '48	105⅞	105⅞
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	100⅛	100⅛
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	102½	102½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	87	87
Youngstown Sheed 5s	53⅛	53⅛
	103⅛	102⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Jan 6	Last Jan 5
3½s '47	101.31	101.31	101.28	101.29	101.28
1st 4¼s '47	102.29	103.00	102.29	103.00	103.00
4th 4¼s '38	103.24	103.25	103.22	103.25	103.22
US 3¾s '47	102.26	102.26	102.22	102.25	102.25
US 3¾s '56	106.15	106.16	106.16	106.16	
US 4s '54	106.22	106.22	106.16	106.16	106.14
US 4¼s '52	112.16	112.16	112.16	112.16	112.18

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	46	45
Antioquia 7s B '45	55	54½
Antioquia 7s C '45	54½	54
Antioquia 7s D '45	52	52
Antwerp 5s '58	98	98
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	90½	90¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	90¼	90⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	90⅜	90¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	90¼	90⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	90¼	90¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '6	90¼	90¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	90½	90⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	90½	90¼
Australia 4½s '57	90⅛	90⅛
Australia 5s '55	69⅛	69⅛
Australia 5s '57	75	74¼
Austria 7s ct	74½	74¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	92	92
Austria Hydro 6½s	105⅛	105
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	80	80
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	87	87
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	94⅛	94
Belgium (King) 6s '55	81	81
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	102⅝	102½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅛	107⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110⅛	110⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108⅛	108
Bergen ((City) 5s '60 rcts	107⅝	107⅝
Berlin 6s '58	96	96
Berlin 6½s '50	67	67
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	75	75
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	73	72¼
Berlin Elec 6s	71¾	71¾
Bolivia 7s '69	68½	68⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	32¼	28⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	30	29⅛
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	34	34
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	59	52½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	61⅛	58¾
Brazil (US) 7½s '42	60⅛	58⅜
Brazil (US) 8s '41	99⅝	99⅝
Brazil 7½s	76	72⅛
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	100	100
Bremen 7s '35	59⅛	59⅛
Brisbane 6s '57	91⅛	81
Brisbane 6s rcts	70	70
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	79⅛	75⅛
Canad (Dom) 5s '31	101	100⅞
Canad (Dom) 5s '52	100⅝	100⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	105⅛	105⅛
Chile (Bank 6s '62	71⅝	70⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	73	73
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	75	74¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	75	75
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	75	73
Chile (Rep) 7s '63	75	74⅛
Chilean Loan 7s	74	74
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	75	75
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	73¼	73
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	58	56⅛
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	56	56
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	61¼	60
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	74	74
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	78	77
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	79	78
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	77½	79
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	90⅞	90
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109⅞	109⅞
Danish Mun 8s B '46	107⅛	107⅛
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	107⅛	107⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	94⅛	94⅛
Denmark (King) 6s '42	100⅛	100⅛
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	101⅛	100⅞
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2d '40	98⅛	98⅛
Dutch El 6s '47	87	87
Dutch El sf 6s '62	102	101¼
Estonia Bank 7s '67	102	101¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	60	60
Finland 5½s '58	82⅝	82
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	78	78
Frankfort 6½s	105⅛	105⅛
French (Rep) 7s '49	78	76½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120	120
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	125⅛	123⅛
German 7s '49	91	90⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	101¼	101⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	81	81
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	70	70
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	70	70
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	79⅛	79
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	82	82¼
Graz 8s '54	67⅝	67⅛
Greek 6s '68	71⅞	70⅛
Greek 7s '64	97	97
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	84	83⅛
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	99	99
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	95	95
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	99⅞	99⅝
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	82¼	82¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	83¼	83¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	76⅛	76
Italy (King) 7s '51	87	86½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	80⅛	80⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	94⅛	94⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	98	98
Karstadt 6s '43	103⅝	103
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	92⅝	92¼
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	63⅝	63⅛
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	91⅛	90⅛
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	78	77⅛
Lyons (City) 6s '34	76⅛	78⅛
Medellin 6½s '54	78½	76⅛
Mex 4s small A '04	104	104
Milan (City) 6½s '52	45	45
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	9⅜	9⅜
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	82¼	81
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	48	48
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	92⅛	92½
New South Wales 5s '57	93⅛	93⅛
New South Wales 5s '58	75	75
North German Lloyd 6s '47	69⅛	68⅜
Norway Bk '70	67⅞	67⅞
Norway (King) 5s '63	84	84
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101	100½
Norway (King) 6s '43	101⅛	101
Norway (King) 6s '44	102⅝	102⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	105	104⅝
Norwegian El 5½s '57	105¼	105
Nuremberg 6s '52	102⅛	102
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	98⅛	98⅛
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	67⅛	66
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	88⅝	88⅜
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	95	95
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	90½	88¼
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	104	104
Peru 6s '60	106⅝	106⅝
Peru 6s '61	50	50
Peru 7s '59	35¼	34
Poland 7s '47	35	34
Poland 8s '50	87	86
Prussia 6s	75⅜	75½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	82	82
Queensland (State) 6s '47	69¾	69½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	59⅞	59⅞
Rhine Main 7s '50	84	84
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	94⅝	94½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	91½	91⅛
Rhine Westphalia 8s ww	78	77½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	91	91
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	78⅛	77
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	86½	86½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	86½	86½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	47	45
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	69	68
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	43	42½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	52⅛	52
Rome (City) 6½s '52	48	48
Royal Dutch 4s ww	65	65
Rumania 7s	82½	82
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	89⅝	89
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	74	73¼
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	80⅝	80
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	60	60
Sao Paulo (State [illegible]	47	47
Sao Paulo (State) [illegible]	71	71
Sao Paulo (State) [illegible]	41¾	41⅛
Sao Paulo (State) [illegible]	90	90
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	72⅛	70½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	75	72
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	74	73⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	77	77
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	106⅛	106⅛
Siemens 6½s '51	78⅛	78⅛
Siemens 7s '35	91	90⅞
Silesia Bk 6s '47	89⅛	89⅛
Soissons (City) 6s '36	97	97
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	63⅛	63⅛
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	101	103
Sydney 5½s	105⅛	105⅛
Toho El Pow 6s '32	106	105⅞
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	73	72½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	97⅛	97
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	89⅛	89⅛
Trondhjem 5½s '57	85	84⅛
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	50	50
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	98⅛	98⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	98⅞	98⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	105⅛	105⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	76	74
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	73⅛	73
Vienna 6s '52	78	78
Warsaw 7s '58	98⅛	98⅛
Westphalia El 6s '53	84⅛	84⅛
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	89	89
	87	87
	95¼	95⅛

R. C. A.-VICTOR RESUMES

Operations at the Camden (N. J.) plant of the R. C. A.-Victor Corporation, temporarily suspended last month, were resumed today.

BIG GAINS SEEN IN EMPLOYMENT

Thousands Return to Work in Various Sections—Auto Industry Improves

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6—Between 600 and 700 employees returned to work at the Louisville plant of the Ford Motor Company yesterday.

One thousand more are to be employed at the Louisville plants of the American Radiator-Standard Sanitary Corporation, and at least 1000 in other plants of the company, it was announced by Theodore Ahrens, chairman of the board of directors.

In making his announcement, Mr. Ahrens said he favored a five-day week with six-days' pay for all trades as a means of offsetting the high production rate of labor-saving machinery and to help avoid unemployment.

The announcement of additional employment was upon receipt from H. M. Reed, president in New York, of a message to the effect that the company has received orders for 800 cars of enameled ware.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6 (AP)—J. H. Dyer, vice-president in charge of operations of the Southern Pacific Railroad, announced the return of 8500 employees from part time work to the full time pay roll. Of these 7500 are in railway shops and 1000 on maintenance. Cities from Texas to Oregon are affected by the order.

FLINT, Mich., Jan. 6 (AP)—The Buick Motor Company today recalled 1500 employees to work in its plant here, bringing to 10,075 the announced number of men restored to employment after an inventory shut-down. The company yesterday recalled 4500 and took on the others last week.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 6 (AP)—After a period of curtailed operations, 750 men were returned to work yesterday at the Ford Motor Company assembly here.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The return to work of many thousands of workers was noted today in dispatches coming from various sections of the country. Railway shops and automobile factories were chiefly affected.

In Chicago, Vice-President Frank Walters of the Chicago & Northwestern announced that 7000 men were returned to work yesterday along the entire system on a three-day a week basis, while from Detroit came reports that automobile plants in Michigan had reëngaged 22,000 employees. The Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Company recalled 6500; the East Windsor Ford plant 5000; the Cadillac Company 6000 and the Buick Company at Flint 4500.

Between 600 and 800 shop men on the Monon lines were returned to work on a temporary basis in Chicago and reports from other sections told of additional good news for railway shop workers. These included the return of 2800 men by the Norfolk & Western at Roanoke, Va.; 1200 by the Missouri Pacific at Sedalia, Mo.; 1000 by the New York Central at East Buffalo and Depew, N. Y., and 850 by the Southern Pacific at El Paso, Tex.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 6—Early this month the Rock Island lines will put on approximately 200 additional shop workers on a temporary basis, although they will work five days a week.

According to N. W. Willard, assistant to the president of the Santa Fe, that railroad is planning a rail replacement program which will employ 3000 additional men during the open months of this year.

NILES, O., Jan. 6 (AP)—Between 250 and 300 street mill employees of Republic Steel Corporation returned to work today as the Niles Sheet plant resumed operations with eight units under power, after a brief inactivity.

EARNINGS OF BOSTON RESERVE BANK DOWN

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net earnings available for dividends, surplus and franchise tax of $253,777, which compared with net in 1929 of $2,766,134 and net in 1928 of $2,316,522.

Last year's earnings were not sufficient to cover dividend requirements. To make payments, the sum of $452,172 was transferred from surplus, reducing that item from $21,750,887 to $21,298,715.

Net earnings of 1930 were equal to 2.2 per cent on average paid-in capital, against 27.6 per cent in 1929; to 0.8 per cent on average paid-in capital and average surplus, against 9.6 per cent in 1929; and to 0.1 per cent on capital, surplus and average member banks' reserve deposits, against 1.6 per cent in 1929.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
March	.80¼	.80¼	.80⅛	.80¼	unch
May	.81⅝	.81⅝	.81¼	.81⅝	unch
Corn					
March	.69½	.71⅝	.68⅝	.71⅝	+1⅞
May	.70⅝	.73¼	.70⅛	.72⅝	+2⅛
Oats					
March	.33¼	.34¼	.33⅛	.34¼	
May	.33⅝	.34⅞	.33⅝	.34⅝	
Lard					
March	8.88b	8.92	8.87	8.92b	
May	8.90b	9.10	8.95	9.05b	

b—Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.58½	.56⅝	.58	.56⅝
July	.59⅛	.57⅛	.59	.57⅝

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.73⅝	.73⅛	.73⅝	.73⅛
July	.59⅝	.58¼	.59⅝	.58⅛

RESERVE BANKS DIVIDENDS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The Federal Reserve System in 1930 paid out in dividends $10,269,000, compared with $9,584,000 in 1929, Federal Reserve Board announced. Gross earnings of the 12 banks were $36,424,000, compared with $70,955,000 in 1929 and net earnings of $7,988,000, compared with $36,403,000 in 1929. Surplus of the 12 banks at the end of 1930 amounted to $274,636,000, a reduction of $2,298,000 from surplus at the end of 1929.

CANADA & DOMINION SUGAR CO.

MONTREAL, Jan. 6—Following consummation of the merger of Dominion Sugar Co. and Canada Sugar Refining Co. to form Canada & Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd., the new company announced a reduction of 10 cents a hundredweight in wholesale price of sugars of all grades.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Consols for money today were 58. De Beers was 4¼. Rand Mines was 2⅝. Bar silver was 13¼d. an ounce. Money was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2¼ per cent; three months, 2¼@2⅜ per cent.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
†90	Ala Gt South	100½	100½	100½
1	Allied Mills	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
†25	Alum Co Am	150⅜	150⅝	150⅞
1	Am Arch	25	25	25
3	Am Capital B	5	5	5
3	Am Cit P&L A	35¼	34⅞	34⅞
5	Am Cities P&L B	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
10	Am Com Pow A	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
11	Am Cyan B	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
3	Am Dept St	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3	Am Equities	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5	Am & Fgn Pw war	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛
8	Am Founders	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1	Am Light & Trac	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
4	Am Nat Gas	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
20	Am Sup Power	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2	Am Sup P 1st pf	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
2	Am Ut & Gen B vtc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2	Anchor Post Fence	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1	Appalach Gas	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
9	Ark Nat Gas A	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
18	Ark Nat Gas pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2	Asso El Ind Ltd	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
24	Asso Gas & El A	20⅛	19⅞	20
3	Aut V M cv pr pt	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
	B			
†30	Borg Warner pf	92¼	92	92¼
16	Braz Tr & Lt	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛
2	Bridgeport Mac	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Brillo Mfg	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1	British Celanese	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
†25	Brit Colum Pow Ltd A	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
13	Bwana M'Kubua	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
	C			
1	CAM Co vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9	Can Marc Wireless	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5	Carib Syn	⅝	⅝	⅝
3	Cent Pub Sv A (1⅜r)	16⅝	16	16⅝
16	Cent States El (.40a)	10	9⅝	9⅝
1	Chath Ph Al nv (1)	14	14	14
†10	Childs pf (7)	108	108	108
75	Cities Service (030a)	17⅞	17¼	17¼
1	Cleve Elec Ill	48	48	48
1	Colum Pict vtc (1⅛a)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2	Com Edison rts	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
12	Comwith & So war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	Comm Wat Wks (6%l)	8⅛	8	8⅛
1	Cons Ret St	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
6	Cord Corp	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛
1	Corp Sec Chi	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1	Cor & Rey pf A	48	48	48
1	Crown C Intl A	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
5	Curtiss Wright war	½	½	½
2	Cust Mex Min	½	½	½
	D			
6	Dayton Airpl	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝
1	De Forest	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	Detroit Aircraft	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Durant Mot	1½	1½	1½
1	Duval Tex Sul	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
	E			
2	East States Pow B	15	15	15
94	El Bond & Sh	43⅝	43	43⅝
2	El Bond & Sh pf	103⅛	103	103
1	El Bond & Sh 5% pf	91½	91½	91½
1	El Pow Assoc A	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1	Electric Share	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
1	Empire Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5	Europe El deb rts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
	F			
2	Fed Mogul	8	8	8
1	Flintkote A	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1	Ford Mot Can A	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
3	Ford Mot Ltd	15⅛	15	15⅛
3	Foremost Dairy pf	3⅛	3	3
3	Founda Foreign A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3	Fox Theater A	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
	G			
2	Gen Aviation Corp	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3	Gen Bak	1⅛	1	1⅛
3	Gen Bak pf	26	27½	27⅝
†50	Gen Gas & El cv pf B	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
1	Georgia Pow pf	97¼	97¼	97¼
1	Glen Alden Coal	58	58	58
1	Globe Underwrit	7	7	7
2	Gold Seal Elec	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Goldman Sachs	7⅛	6⅞	7
1	Gorham Mfg vtc	19	19	19
1	Gt At & Pac Tea	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
	H			
1	Holland Gold Min	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2	Hudson Bay M & S	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
	I			
†100	Ill Po & Lt 6% pf (6)	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1	Ind Ter Ill A	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1	Insull Util (10%51)	33	33	33
8	Ins Co Nor Am (3t)	55⅛	54⅝	55⅛
1	Insurance Sec (.70)	7	7	7
15	Intercon Petrol	1	1	1
2	Int Sup Po (1.10 gh)	21¾	21	21¾
2	Inter Util B	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2	Interstate Equit	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3	Ital Super deb rt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
	L			
7	Lib MaN & Lib	12	12	12
1	Lion Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1	Lone Star Gas	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
2	Long Is Light	30	30	30
6	Louis L & E	2	2	2
	M			
2	Marconi Int Mar	9	9	9
1	Metal & Min	⅝	⅝	⅝
7	Mid West Util	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝
3	Mo Kan Pipe L	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1	Mo Kans P L B vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Montecat deb rt	⅝	⅝	⅝
	N			
8	National Am Co	4	3⅝	3⅝
2	Nat Fam Stores	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1	Nat Fuel & Gas	23	23	23
1	Nat Short T Sec A	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1	New Jer Zinc	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
24	Niag Hud Pow	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
3	Niag Hud P A war	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1	Niag Shares Md	7½	7⅛	7½
8	Nor Am Avia A war	2	2	2
2	Nor Cent Texas	1	1	1
1	Nor States P A	130	130	130
	O			
2	Ohio Cop	⅝	⅝	⅝
	P			
1	Pandem Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
4	Pennroad Corp	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1	Pie Bak of Am A	28	28	28
1	Pitney Bowes	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3	Premier Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Prince & Whitely	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Prudential Invest	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
3	Pub Util Hold	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
4	Pub Ut Hold war	1	⅝	⅝
	R			
1	Railroad Sh	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1	Reliance Manage	4	4	4
1	Reybarn Inc	2½	2½	2½
16	Reynolds Invest	1	1	1
	S			
3	St Regis Paper (1)	15	14⅞	15
1	Saxet Co	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1	Schul Un 5c-$1 St	1	1	1
37	Selected Indust	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2	Sel Ind Full pf	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
2	Shenandoah	4⅛	4	4
13	Shenandoah pf (3R)	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
5	Southland Royal (.60)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1	Span & Gen rcts	⅝	⅝	⅝
15	Stand Oil Ind (2½)	38⅛	37⅞	38
1	St Oil Ky (1.60G)	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1	St Pow & Lt B (2)	39	39	39
1	Starrett Corp	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	Starrett pf (3)	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
2	Swift & Co	29½	29½	29½
5	Swift Int	36½	36	36
	T			
1	Technicolor Inc	8	8	8
3	Teck Hugh Gold	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1	Transcont Air Tr	4¼	4¼	4¼
3	Trans Lux D Pic A	7½	7⅛	7⅛
1	Tubize Chat Corp B	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
	U			
3	Union Nat Gas Can	15	15	15
1	United Corp war	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
34	Unit Founders	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
27	United Gas	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1	United Gas war	3½	3½	3½
1	United Gas pf	87¼	87¼	87¼
5	Un Lt & Power A	24½	24½	24½
2	U S & Int Sec pf	35	35	35
1	U S & Overseas	12½	12½	12½
16	U S El:ec Pow	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
1	U S Finish pf	50	50	50
5	United Verde Ext	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1	Utility Equities	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4	Util Pow & Lt	10	9⅝	9⅝
	V			
6	Vacuum Oil	56⅞	56	56
1	Van Camp Packing	3	3	3
1	Venezuelan Pet	1	1	1
10	Vick Finance	5¼	5¼	5¼
	W			
2	Watson (J W) Co	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
†150	West Pow pf	99	97⅞	99
4	Wheatsworth	46⅛	46	46½

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	12:30
1	Ala Pow 5s '68	103¼	103¼	103¼
6	Ala Pow 4½s '67	99½	99⅝	99⅝
1	Am Comwlth Po 6s '40 B	80	80	80
22	Am G & E 5s 2028	98¼	98	98
1	Am G & Pow 6s '39	87¼	87¼	87¼
7	Am Pow & L '½s 2016	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4	Appalach Gas 6s '45 B	50	50	50
10	Appalach Pow 5s '56	102	101⅝	102
1	Ark Pow & Lgt 5s 56	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
18	Asso Elec 4½s '53	87	85	86
22	Asso G & E 5s '38	69	69	69
3	Asso G & E 5s '50	73	72½	72⅝
3	Asso G & E 5½s '77	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
18	Asso G & E 5s '68	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
1	Asso G&E 4½s '48 ww	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
1	Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
8	Asso Tel Ut 5½s '44 C	87	86½	87
2	Bell Tel Can 5s '57 B	104	104	104
1	Birmingh Gas 5s '59	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
3	Bost & Me 5s m '33	101	101	101
3	Can Nu Ry Eq 7s '35	107⅛	107	107⅛
5	Cap Adm 5s '53 A xw	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
3	Caro P&L 5s '56	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2	Caterp Trac 5s '35	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
11	Cent Ill El 5½s '54	98⅛	98	98⅛
4	Cent St El 5s '48	68	68	68
13	Cent StP&L 5½s '53	82⅝	82	82
175	Cities Ser 5s '50	79⅛	78	79⅛
1	Cit Ser Gas 5½s '42	75⅛	74⅛	75⅛
3	Cit Ser Pow 5½s '52	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
30	C'with Ed 4½s '57 D	79⅛	78	79⅛
5	C'with Ed 4½s '68 E	100⅛	101⅛	101⅛
13	Cont Gas & El 5s '58A	83⅛	100⅛	100⅛
13	Crucible Steel 5s '40	96	82⅝	83⅛
2	Cudahy P 5½s '37	96⅝	96	96
2	Det Int Bridge 7s '52	3⅛	96⅝	96⅝
1	Det Int Bridge 6½s '52	28	3⅛	3⅛
13	East Util Inv 5s '54 A	62	28	28
2	Elec PwLt 5s 2030	85⅝	62	62
1	Empire O&R 5½s '42	77⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1	Fairbanks Morse 5s '42	97⅝	77⅛	77⅛
1	Fed Water 5½s '54	79	97⅝	97⅝
1	Firestone Cot M 5s '48	82	79	79
			82	82

Sales		High	Low	12:30
21	Fla Pw&Lt 5s '54	87	85½	87
2	Gatineau Pow 5s '56	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
3	Geo Pow 5s '67	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
24	Gillette 5s '40	88⅝	88¼	88⅝
5	Glidden Co 5½s '35	88	88	88
1	Grand (FW) 6s '48	70	70	70
3	Gulf St Ut 5s '56 A	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
10	Indnapls P&L 5s'57 A	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
16	Insull Ut Inv 6s '40 B	88⅛	87⅛	88
7	Interl Sec Am 5s '47	71	71	71
1	Intern Pow 5s '57	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
6	Jersey C P&L 5½'45A	102	101⅝	101⅝
2	Leh P S 6s 2026 A	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
9	Louis P & L 5s '57	99⅝	99	99
1	Mass Gas 5s '55	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2	Miss Riv P 5s '44ww	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
8	Miss Pw & L Co 5s '57	96	96	96
6	Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
1	Nat Pub Srv 5s '78	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
11	N Eng G&E 5s'50	85⅝	84⅛	85⅛
10	N Eng Gas&El 5s'48	92	90⅛	92
1	N Eng Gas&El 5s'47	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
7	N Y Pow&Lt 4½s'67	96	95⅝	96
2	Niag Falls Pw 6s'50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
16	Nor Ind P Ser 4½'70E	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
2	Nor Ind Pb Ser 5s'69	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Nor Oh Tract&Lt 5s'56	95	95	95
1	Nor State Pw 6½s'33	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Nor West Pow 6s'60	94	94	94
22	Ohio Edison 5s'60	101	100⅝	100⅝
8	Ohio Pow 4½s'56D	97	97	97
20	Okla G&E 5s'50	101	100⅞	100⅞
3	Pac G&E 4½s'60 F	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	Pac G&E 5½s'52C	105	105	105
15	Pac P&L 5s'55	97½	97⅛	97⅛
1	Penn Oh P&Lt 5½'54A	103	103	103
3	Piedmont El 6½s'60A	73	73⅛	73
19	Portld Gen El 4½s'60	86⅞	86⅛	86⅛
5	Pub Ser N Il 4½'80E	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
5	Pub Ser Okla 5s'57D	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
4	Pug Ed P&L 5½s'49	101½	101½	101½
3	Roch Cent Pow 5s'53	64	63	64
3	St L Gas & C 6s '47	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
3	Saxet Corp 6s '45 A	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
4	Scripps 5½s '43	86⅛	86	86
2	Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	94	94	94
1	Shaw W&P 4½s '68B	94	94	94
3	Shaw W&P 4½s '70 D	94⅛	94	94
17	Snider Pack 6s '32	35¼	35⅛	35⅛
5	SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	102½	102½	102½
8	So Cal Ed 5s '51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	So Cal Ed 5s '52	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
8	So Nat Gas 6s '44	74	73⅛	73⅛
10	Std G&E 6s '35	100	99⅝	100
1	Std G&E 6s '51	99	99	99
2	Std G & E 6s '66	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Std P&Lt 6s '57	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1	Sun Oil 5½s '39	101	101	101
1	Sun P Line 5s 1940	99½	99½	99½
12	Swift & Co 5s '40	100	100	100
2	Tex City Gas 5s '48	65½	65	65
11	Tex El Serv 5s '60	97½	97½	97½
2	Tex Gas Util 6s '45	58	57	57
30	Tex P&Lt 5s '56	100¼	100	100¼
1	Tri Util 5s '79	58	58	58
1	Ulen & Co 6s '44	74	74	74
5	Union G Corp 5s '50	101½	101½	101½
5	Un L & Ry 5½s '52	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
5	U S Rub 6½s '31	100	100	100
1	Vir Pub Serv 5½s A'46	94	94	94
51	Van Sweringen 6s '35	85	83	83
5	Virg El Pow 5s '55 A	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Waldorf Ast 7s '54	72	72	72
1	West News Del 6s '44	54	54	54
9	West Tex Util 5s '57 A	88	88	88
1	West Tex U 5s A '57 n	88½	88½	88½

CURB FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
10	Burmeis & W 6s' 40	101	101	101
3	Canada 4s '60	93¼	93¼	93¼
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	96	96	96
10	Com Privat Bk 5½s '37	80¾	80¾	80¾
5	Gesfuerel 6s '53	74¾	74¾	74¾
1	Hung It Bk 7½s'63 AC	77½	77½	77½
3	Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	68	68	68
10	Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
1	Ruhr Housing 6½s '58	68	68	68
9	Sauda Falls 5s '55 A	103	103	103
1	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	62¼	62¼	62¼
6	Un Indust 6½s '41	74	74	74

*Ex-dividend. aPlus extra. bPlus 10% in stock. rCash or stock. wiWhen issued. wwWith warrants. xwWithout warrants.

DIVIDENDS

General Foods Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Public Service Company of Northern Illinois declared the regular quarterly dividends of $2 each on the $100 par common, and no-par common, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Midcontinent Petroleum Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents.

Maytag Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the first preferred, and 75 cents on the cumulative preference stock, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Commonwealth Edison Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Melville Shoe declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common, 7½ cents on the second preferred, and $1.50 on the first preferred, all payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 16.

Union Oil Company declared the regular quarterly cash dividend of 50 cents, payable Feb. 10 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Midland Bank of London declared a common dividend of 18 per cent for 1930, the same as last year, and reported net profit of £2,318,689, compared with £2,665,042 in 1929.

Lloyds Bank, Ltd., of London, declared a dividend of 15 per cent on the A shares, compared with 16 2-3 per cent paid last year as well as every year since 1919, while the dividend of 5 per cent on the B shares is unchanged from last year.

S. H. Kress declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 20.

American Thermos Bottle declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Eastern Equities Corporation (formerly American Glue Company) declared a liquidating dividend of $12.50 a share, payable Jan. 9 to stock of record Jan. 7. This makes the total payments to common shareholders $112.50 a share since liquidation was undertaken.

Bird & Son, Inc., declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 a share, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 26. The stock has been called for redemption on Feb. 2 at 110.

Barclays Bank, Ltd., of London declared the final common dividends for 1930 of 10 per cent on the A, and 14 per cent on the B and C shares, the same as in 1929.

Century Ribbon Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Mar. 2 to stock of record Feb. 20.

Oppenheim Collins & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Feb. 16 to stock of record Jan. 30.

Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co. of Boston, Mass., declared the regular semiannual dividend of $4, and an extra of $4, both payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 6.

National Liberty Insurance Company of America declared the regular semiannual dividend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 8. A year ago an extra of 50 cents was paid.

Peoples National Fire Insurance Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 8. A year ago it paid an extra of 50 cents.

Baltimore American Insurance Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of 40 cents, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 8. A year ago it paid an extra of 60 cents.

New River Company dividend declared a preferred dividend of $1.50, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 10. This is the dividend Due Aug. 1, 1923.

Exchange Buffet Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½c, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 on the common, payable March 2 to stock of record Jan. 30.

North Boston Lighting Properties declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common and 75c on the preferred, both payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 6.

American Smelting declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 16.

Massachusetts Investors Trust declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents in cash, and a semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent in stock, both payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Jan. 8. Three months ago a cash dividend of 42 cents was declared.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .94⅛	$ .94⅛	$1.45
Corn, 2 yellow	.87	.81⅛	1.04⅛
Oats, 3 white	.44⅛	.42½	.57⅛
Flour	4.65	4.60	6.90
Beef, family	19.00	19.50	29.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	26.50
Lard	.0965	.0940	.1255
Cotton, mid-up	.1015	.0955	.1705
Zinc	.0410	.0415	.0545
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	30.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.10⅛	.10⅛	.18
Tin	.2615	.2620	.3845
Rubber	.0850	.0812½	.1560
Sugar	.0465	.0465	.0515
Lead	.0500	.0510	.0625
Print cloth	.0412½	.0412½	.0525

FIFTH AVENUE BANK EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Fifth Avenue Bank, it is estimated, earned about $505,000 in 1930, equal to $101 a share on 5000 shares. In 1929 it showed earnings of $211.00 a share, due to certain unusual revenues, while in 1928 earnings were $80.75 a share.

The Promise of a New Year

Since the year in which Harris, Forbes & Company was founded, 1882, the country has passed through a number of periods of business and financial depression. These have been of varying intensity and duration, but in every instance the nation has emerged from these temporary economic reactions stronger and sounder than ever before.

We face the New Year with the strong conviction that the future holds great promise and will bring rich rewards to those who have confidence in the stamina and courage of the American people.

Harris, Forbes & Co
Incorporated
Harris, Forbes Building
24 Federal Street, Boston

Valuable New York Property For Sale or Lease

Site 25x100 feet. Very near Carnegie Hall. Suitable for private garage. Chauffeur's quarters 2nd floor. Adjoining property can be had to assemble tract. Will remodel on lease or sell. Box G-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

NEW BRITISH THRIFT WAVE AIDS REVIVAL

(Continued from Page 1)

the next budget, but chiefly to the heavy and persistent demand for gold on French account, reinforced by smaller withdrawals for Germany and Belgium.

These latter demands were caused by the adverse rates of exchange due to sales of securities here, but the French craving for gold has been a persistent feature for many months, in spite of the already immense holding of gold shown by the Bank of France, which has well over £400,000,000 in its vaults. The continued amassing of gold by France may most obviously be explained by the antiquated arrangements of the French money market, which make it difficult for the commercial banks to obtain credit by borrowing from the central institution, and so oblige them, when they want cash, to bring home their London balances in the form of gold, which they turn into Bank of France notes.

Alleged War Chest

But this explanation is too simple to satisfy financial opinion in its present sensitive and nervous state, and the more sensational view is popular that France is building up a war chest, owing to the strained state of the political atmosphere on the continent of Europe. Expectations of war in Europe next spring are said, by those who have lately visited France, to be very prevalent there, and it is possible that these apprehensions may have had some influence on the policy of France with regard to gold, which is so strongly opposed to all that has lately been said about the need for economizing the metal by the central banks of the world.

Whatever may be the amount of truth at the bottom of all this talk about the imminence of war, there can be no doubt that much of the present financial malaise is due to international distrust and political unrest, continually breaking out into revolution, as lately seen in Spain. The business world is organized for peace and order and as long as they are threatened and periodically disturbed, there can be none of that confidence which is essential to enterprise. There is endless discussion of the present depression and the continued fall in the prices of securities and commodities, which are ascribed to gold hoarding, tariffs, immobility of labor, overproduction, underconsumption and countless other causes, while the psychological factor—unrest and lack of confidence—is generally forgotten, though I believe it to be by far the most important of all.

England Clearing Her Decks

Given confidence in peace and good will at home and abroad, instead of gold hoarding, we should have a restoration of the free flow of capital, which would quickly turn underconsumption into demand for goods and overproduction into a rising market for commodities. Credit would be revived and banking difficulties, now reported from so many centers, would be alleviated. As it is, all these foreign uncertainties are specially damaging to England, owing to her dependence for prosperity on the activity of foreign trade. As far as internal conditions are concerned, she is effectively clearing her decks for recovery. Her stock markets are clean, with open commitments reduced almost to zero; there is general recognition that extravagance, official and private, must be checked; the wage earners have learned that wages cannot be paid unless profits are earned; and public opinion is moving in the direction of moderate protection which, though stoutly resisted by free-trade idealists, would be highly effective in restoring confidence to British industrialists, and to the financiers and investors whose help they require.

Though badly drafted and administered, the unemployment relief, concerning the abuses of which so much has been heard, has maintained the general standard of the working classes throughout the past disastrous year, and the fall in the cost of living has increased their purchasing power and their saving power, the extent of which has been a remarkable feature of the period.

New Year Hopes

Invitations were issued by the National Savings Committee to a dinner early in January, to be attended by the Prince of Wales, to celebrate the sale of 1,000,000,000 certificates. This means that a sum equivalent to the whole of the British pre-war debt has been subscribed, largely by the wage-earning classes, during the past 15 years. Thrift is not a common habit in England and this remarkable development of it, under the influence first of war patriotism and lately of steady propaganda work by a host of unpaid workers, has done much to give the country a solid foundation of social stability.

Though the prospect for greater prosperity in the new year is not too promising, owing to its dependence on saner international sentiment and a saner political atmosphere, there are at least signs of a better state of things in China. As a great market with immense possibilities of expansion, China has great importance in world trade, and it is possible that recovery, started in the Far East, may spread rapidly. Any sign of real improvement there would be an invigorating tonic for business sentiment, and sentiment is all important in business.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3½%	1½%
Commercial paper	3½@4	2¾@3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2½	2¼@2½
Four to six months	2½@3	2½@3

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	29⅛c	29⅝c
Bar silver in London	13¼d	14⅛d
Bar gold in London	85s 1d	85s ¼d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$76,000,000	
Year ago today	75,000,000	$847,000,000
Balances	36,000,000	
Year ago today	37,000,000	202,000,000
F. R. bank credit	35,228,236	

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅞@1⅝
60 days	1⅞@1¾
90 days	1⅞@1¾
4 months	2 @1⅞
5 months	2⅛@2
6 months	2⅛@2

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3	Paris	2
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅛	$4.85½	$4.8665
Cables	4.85½	4.85⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅝	.0392½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395½	.1396	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523⅝	.0526
Germany—mark	.2380	.2380	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1407½	.1408½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296⅝	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2673	.2674	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4026	.4026	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1748¾	.1752¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2673½	.2674	.268
Poland—zloty	.1122	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1062	.1052½	.193
Sweden—krona	.2677½	.2677½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1937½	.2938½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅛	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2600	.2600	
Shanghai—tael	.3337½	.3337½	*
India—rupee	.3600	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4955	.4955	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3122	.3122	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0950	.0950	.1196
Chile—peso	.1210	.1210	1.2125
Colombia—peso	.9962	.9962	.9737
Peru—pound	.2900	.2900	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7175	.7175	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅜	.99⅜	1.00

*Par unsettled.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
America	60	63	Lebanon		75
Am Union	55	75	Liberty	42	52
Bk of US	1	3	Manhattan	82½	85½
Bk Yorktown		140	Melrose	105	120
Bryant Pk		30	Merchants	90	100
Chase	92½	95½	Midtown	9	14
Chat Phnx	75	78	People's	350	450
City	94	97	Penn Ex	70	85
Columbus	165	195	Port Morris		13
Commercial	265	280	Public	58	61
Fifth Av	2100	2300	Queensboro		170
First, N Y	3850	4050	Seward	69	74
Flatbush	125	140	Straus	120	135
Grace	600		Textile	50	55
Harriman	1500	1600	Trade Bank	150	180
Industrial	150	170	Yorkville	0	90
Lafayette	24	28			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Ex	190	225	Law Tle & G	232	243
Banca C I	260	279	M'facturers	42½	44½
Bk Fur T	59	75	Midwood		85
Bk N Y & H	575	595	Mut Tr W	400	425
Bronx	37	43	New York	183	157
County	30	33	Times Sq	7	10
Empire	48	52	Title Guar	124	129
Fulton	400	450	Unit States	2800	3000
Guaranty	469	474	West T & T	109	120
Irving	34¼	36¼	Westchester	100	1100

CHICAGO STATE BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Central	263	295	Peoples Tr	260	275
Harris T&S	560	580	Un Chi Bk n	161	168
Northern	470	475			

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Cent Ill Bk	413	417	Nat Bk Rep	69	71
First Nat	515	525	Straus Nat	220	230
Foreman	421	426			

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TROJANS WANT SECOND TITLE

Scoring Combination of Last Season's Championship Quintet Is Intact

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6—Winners of the Pacific Coast Conference championship last year, the Trojans of the University of Southern California, with their scoring combination still intact, are ready to make it two in a row for Coach J. M. Barry.

While Coach Barry is reticent about making optimistic predictions about the coming campaign, he admits that his squad should be every bit as good, if not better, than his team last year. Barry, in his first year of coaching the Trojans won a championship. His success is more remarkable when you realize that three of his players were sophomores.

These three sophomores are ready for action again, and despite the fact that J. P. Mortensen '30, last year's captain, and Frank W. Smith '30, forward, have been graduated, the Trojans will be favored again to retain their title.

From his left guard position Capt. W. W. Caldwell '32 will direct the team play. Towering 6ft. 4in., Caldwell is invincible at his position, and Coach Barry has him jump center as well. Caldwell has the distinction of captaining the varsity while a junior, which is unusual at the Trojan institution. He was placed on the second All-Coast team last year, and so far this year has been the mainstay of the squad.

Capps at Right Guard

At right guard Coach Barry has placed C. B. Capps '32, who was a substitute last year. While far from the caliber of Caldwell, Capps is regarded as a capable running mate for the Trojan captain. Capps is much shorter and lighter, but follows the ball well, and can be counted upon to cover his position adequately.

At center is F. O. Hopkins '32. Hopkins, however, saw no service last year, and cannot be expected to measure up to the standard of the graduated Mortensen. Hopkins is coming along fast, however, and should be ready for varsity competition by the time the Conference season starts.

Coach Barry probably has the best set of forwards in the Conference, with J. H. Gardner '32, at left forward, and W. R. Pierce '32, at right forward. Gardner played regularly last year, while Pierce substituted for Smith, now graduated.

Gardner usually turns out to be the high-point man of any game he enters. He handles the ball well, plays a fine floor game, and is smart at locating the basket. He makes numerous attempts on long shots, and has a consistently good average. He was high-point man of the 1930 squad.

Pierce, while Smith's understudy, often proved to be the better of the two. He stands an inch and a half over six feet, and weighs close to 200 pounds. With Gardner, Pierce teams into an offensive unit that is extremely hard to stop. Pierce, too, is an excellent dribbler, and if the Trojan plays fail to function, often turns in many brilliant individual performances.

Boelter First Substitute

G. A. Boelter '31 is a substitute forward, and will receive first call in place of either Gardner or Pierce. Boelter received a monogram two years ago, but did not receive an award last year. Other substitute forwards are J. P. Claridge '32, J. C. Frank '32, and Milton Thompson '32.

Substitute guards include C. G. Anderson '33, R. D. Harris '31, and R. A. Thompson '32. Of the three, Thompson will have first call to replace Caldwell or Capps.

A. M. Powers '32, and J. A. Rimmer '32, are substitute centers who have thus far shown equal ability.

The Trojans, always slow to start, lost a close 29-to-26 game to the Hollywood Athletic Club, and later were defeated by the Los Angeles Athletic Club. The Trojans, at a glance, would suffer by a comparison with the University of California at Los Angeles on the basis of the Hollywood Athletic Club contest, as the Bruins came from behind to defeat the clubmen. But it must be remembered that the Bruins went through a hard preseason schedule impressively last year only to finish out their Conference schedule playing mediocre basketball, while the Trojans, playing loosely at the start of last year, seemed to improve with every game, and at the close of the year were invincible.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB ELECTS PRESIDENT

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Philadelphia National League Baseball Club at its annual meeting yesterday elected Lewis Charles Ruch, a retired business man of Brooklyn, as president of the Phillies. Mr. Ruch succeeds William F. Baker, of New York.

Aside from giving out the names of the new officers and directors of the club, the only statement issued was this one sentence:

"The business affairs of the club are in excellent condition and with the addition of the new players the prospects of a winning ball club for the coming season are very bright."

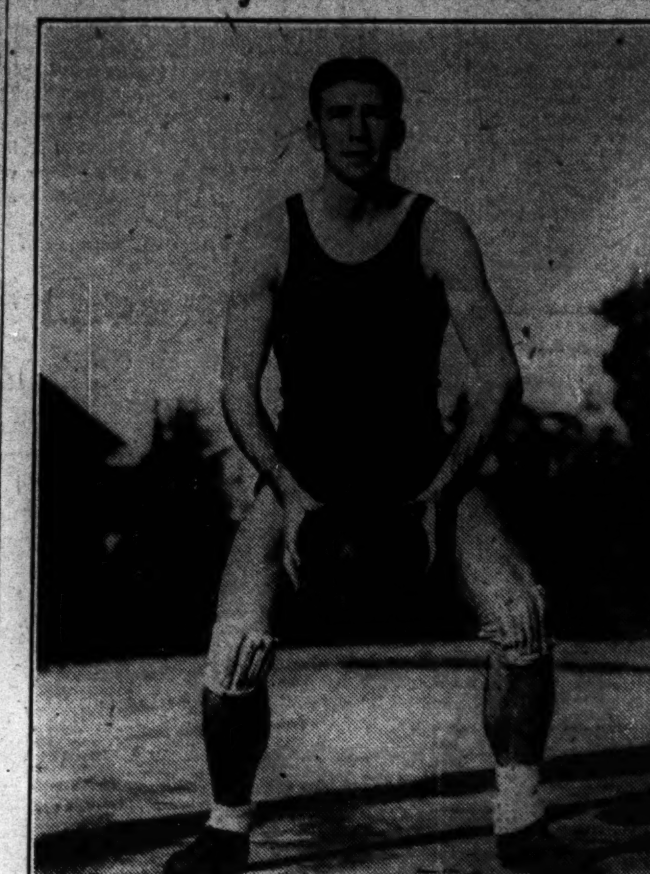
The election of directors brings back to the baseball stage no less a personage than John K. Tener, of Charleroi, Pa., former Governor of Pennsylvania and at one time president of the National League. Tener in his youth was a pitcher with the Chicago Nationals. He is said to hold a block of stock and to represent minority interests in the reorganization of the club.

Douglas Nicholson, a New York lawyer, was elected vice-president. Gerald P. Nugent was reëlected business manager; Robert F. Irwin Jr., a Philadelphia lawyer, was elected secretary, and Mrs. Nugent, wife of the business manager, was elected treasurer and assistant secretary.

BERRY SIGNS 1931 CONTRACT

Secretary Hi Mason of the Boston American League Baseball Club announced Jan. 6 that the Red Sox have received the signed contract of Charlie Berry, veteran catcher. The terms were not announced.

Leads Trojans on Basketball Court



CAPT. WILBUR W. CALDWELL '32
University of Southern California Basketball Team.

Management of Competitive Sports in Students' Hands

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 (AP)—Thomas S. Gates, president of the University of Pennsylvania, told the trustees of the university yesterday that management of competitive sports in future must become a matter of university administration and placed on a purely student basis.

Mr. Gates spoke of the unrest and dissatisfaction with competitive athletics which he said existed among students and almuni of many institutions and expressed the hope that Pennsylvania would be among the leaders in correcting the underlying conditions. He expressed the belief that the conclusions to be drawn from the forthcoming report of the special committee appointed by Pennsylvania to study this problem, would lead to the appointment of an "important university officer" having supervision over the entire field of athletics.

"Our attitude toward competitive sports," Mr. Gates asserted, "must be modified to the extent that may be necessary in order that they may be placed on a purely student basis. This may involve changes which are vital to us, but we have definitely come to the parting of the ways in our attitude with regard to competitive sports, and these general principles must govern our future development.

"Management of competitive athletics must in future become a matter of university administration, and placed upon a basis which will not allow them to interfere with the prosecution of normal student life and the enjoyment that comes from wise and proper participation in sports of all kinds.

"At the same time we must aim to preserve the loyal interest and helpful aid of our alumni and others who have been instrumental in the success of these activities in the past and maintain as far as possible the existing machinery, long established, subject to wise coöperation and supervision."

SHAMROCKS WIN IN OVERTIME CONTEST

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	12	1	6	44	27	24
Tulsa	10	1	4	51	30	20
Minneapolis	8	1	5	24	26	16
Duluth	8	1	6	29	26	16
Kansas City	4	1	6	18	18	8
Buffalo	4	1	6	19	26	8
St. Louis	0	0	12	15	47	0

RESULT JAN. 5
Chicago 2, Minneapolis 1, overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 6—The Chicago hockey team defeated Minneapolis in an overtime American Hockey League game by the score of 2 to 1 here Monday. With the score tied at the end of the third period, McKenzie, Chicago center, scored the winning goal on a pass from Wiseman, right wing, shortly after five minutes of play. Neither team scored in the first period, but the sextets came back strong in the second to score one goal each.

Minneapolis scored first when Riley, center, made an unassisted goal after nine minutes of play. Near the close of the second period, Brydson, Chicago scoring ace, took a pass from Headley, right defense, to shoot past Levine, Minneapolis goalie, and tie the score.

Both teams took numerous shots during the third period but neither was able to score. Chicago would have won the game with comparative ease but for the stellar goal work of Levine, who turned back the visitors many times during the three periods.

CHICAGO		MINNEAPOLIS
Burns, MacFayden	lw..rw	Gordon, Lessard
Denneny, McKenzie	c.......c	Johnson, Riley
Brydson, Wiseman	rw..lw	Redding, Depaul
Mulligan, Clayton	ld......rd	Coutu, Carbol
Headley, Fuller	rd.......ld	Munro, Oddson
Timmins	g.......g	Levine

Score—Chicago 2, Minneapolis 1. Goals—Brydson, McKenzie for Chicago; Riley for Minneapolis. Assists—Headley, Wiseman for Chicago. Referee—Helmer Grenner, Duluth. Time—Three 20m. periods and 5m. 10s. overtime.

J. W. WEAR WILL RESIGN AS CHAIRMAN

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 (AP)—Joseph W. Wear of Philadelphia soon will resign as chairman of the Davis Cup committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, members of his family have disclosed here.

Pressure of business has forced Wear to decide against retaining the important committee post he has held since February, 1928. Not only is he established in private business, but is chairman of the alumni board of Yale University as well and he no longer can find the necessary time to devote to Davis Cup affairs.

It was understood here that Wear would recommend as his successor Fitz Eugene Dixon of Philadelphia, non-playing captain of the last two American Davis Cup teams. Dixon also is a member of the Davis Cup committee.

THREE GOLF PROS TO NEW CLUBS

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Three golf professionals will pack their kits this spring and move to new clubs in New Jersey to teach the ancient and honorable game. Craig R. Wood, Hawaiian open champion, will shift from Forest Hills, N. Y., to the Hollywood Country Club at Deal, N. J. Harold Sanderson will leave Hollywood for a new assignment at Canoe Brook, Summit, N. J., and Phil Glancy will move in as professional at the Trenton Country Club, vacating the post at Spring Brook, N. J.

NEW SWIMMING POOL OPENED IN BUDAPEST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST — The new covered swimming bath, recently opened by the Hungarian Minister of Education, Count Kuno Klebelsberg, on the Margareten Island in this city, is one of the finest in the whole of Europe. Fifty-seven by thirty-seven meters, it has a pool 36x18 meters, and is up-to-date in all ways.

It is the work of Alfred Hajós, a well-known architect and sportsman, who has combined his technical and sports experience to good effect. In 1895, in Athens as a youth of 18 years, Hajós established two world records for swimming, in the 100 and 1200-meters, and has taken a very keen interest in sports ever since. To him, among other things is due the introduction of football into Hungary.

The new swimming bath is intended to serve as the first step toward the building of a huge stadium in which all kinds of sports can find a home—tennis, swimming, fencing, football, boxing, wrestling, etc., and where the Olympic Games can be held. In 1914 the idea of a stadium for Budapest was mooted, but had to be abandoned owing to the war. The problem of the water supply is one to be considered seriously in the development of any such scheme in this city, for it is only on the Margareten Isle in the Danube that water can be obtained without going down to depth of 140 meters. Margareten Isle is an ideal site for the new stadium, but if adopted will mean the absorption of the capital's most beautiful summer resort.

Sport has grown tremendously in Hungary during the last decade, particularly swimming, and the Hungarian water-polo team is to be counted among the best six national teams in the world. The official opening of the swimming pool was followed by competitions between the Austrian and Hungarian national swimming teams, which Hungary won by 42 to 27 points.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	6	5	2	20	15	17
Seattle	5	5	3	23	17	15
Portland	5	3	6	23	25	13
*Tacoma	2	1	7	12	24	5

*Tacoma disbanded Jan. 1.

VANCOUVER REGAINS LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, Jan. 5—Vancouver's Lions again advanced into the leadership of the Pacific Coast Hockey League here last night with a 1-to-0 victory over the Portland Buckaroos. The victory gave the Lions a two-point advantage over the Seattle Eskimos, who fell back into second place. Sanderson scored the only goal in the third period. Brennan raced up the ice and shot. The puck lodged behind the Portland net. Sanderson dug it out and attempted to pass out around the net to Joe Jerwa, who was bearing in. The disk hit goalie Andy Aitkinhead's pads and bounced back between the pipes for a score. Percy Jackson, Vancouver goalie, had a busy evening, as Portland had a slight margin on forcing the play in the first two periods.

DR. EUWE OF HOLLAND LEADS

HASTINGS, Eng., Jan. 6 (AP)—Dr. Max Euwe of Holland led at the close of the seventh round of the international tournament at the Hastings chess festival yesterday, with Sultan Khan of India and Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba close behind. Dr. Euwe, Capablanca, Miss Menchik and Taylor were yesterday's winners. Sultan Khan was two pawns behind after two sessions with Yates of England, but had drawing chances.

BASKETBALL AT OHIO STATE

Coach H. G. Olsen Has Three Veterans and a Lot of Green Material

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 6—"We'll have a better team this year," Coach Harold G. Olsen of Ohio State University basketball, said when questioned about relative merits. "We have a lot of green material to work with, but the three seniors we have as a nucleus have the knack of working together and if our second-year men function as they should we should finish far up the ladder in the Western Conference standing."

The material with which Coach Olsen has to work is composed of, beside the three seniors, 10 sophomores and 11 juniors. The squad of more than 50 has been pared down to 24, allowing about a score of the original starters for the reserve team which plays an independent schedule with Ohio Conference opponents.

The team has veterans in Wesley E. Fesler '31 and C. R. Larkins '31, both guards. Fesler will be remembered for his brilliant work on the Ohio State football teams for the last three years where he gained national recognition at end and Larkins played end on the opposite side of the line during the last year.

Ervin Is Other Senior

The two are ranked among the best guards in the Western Conference and Coach Olsen has built his team around the pair. The other senior in the Ohio State ranks is H. A. Ervin '31, who performed at forward. His work this year has been slightly below par, but according to Olsen, he is expected to round into shape before the Buckeyes open their "Big Ten" schedule, Jan. 10.

The team has the same handicap that Buckeye teams of the last five years have had—the lack of a center of Conference caliber. The Buckeye pivot post has no player of sufficient height to cope with tall centers of opposing teams.

At all other positions the Buckeye quintet is well fortified. In the opening game of the year against University of Pittsburgh, Coach Olsen started four sophomores in the lineup. As the game wore on he tried other men in their first test of college competition. The Buckeyes ended up on the short end of a 35-to-17 score.

The Buckeyes took on Cornell University in their second at home game during the holidays, on New Year's Eve. The Buckeyes lost 33 to 38.

One Player Lost

The midwinter examinations took only one player from the varsity ranks; that was J. F. Farmer '33, a junior forward with no varsity experience. Compensating for this loss, four others were declared eligible for varsity competition by passing off deficiencies. Chief among these are J. R. Lively '32 and H. H. Brown' 33, who plays guard.

J. A. Stewart '32, a center who saw some service last year, is again eligible to play as is E. R. Strother '32, a forward. Stewart stands 6ft. 3in. in height.

The lineup still is in doubt, according to Coach Olsen. As the centers play so shall the fortunes of the Buckeye team stack up. With Stewart holding the edge, Olsen also has J. H. Gardner '33, 6ft. 2in.

Then there is H. W. Mattison '33, another center prospect who is also 6ft. 2in. tall. Mattison is giving the regular centers a hard battle for the position. B. A. Paulsey '33, 6ft. 3in. and R. J. Russell '32, 6ft. 3in. are making themselves known in the fight. E. F. Williams '32, 6ft. 1in. center has been out of conditon due to a mishap but will be in shape to play soon. Another out for the position is J. E. Weaver '32.

While Ervin has the inside track on the forward position, there are many high class varsity men trying to shoot their way to the other position. Among them are L. G. Hinchman '33, football quarterback, J. J. Van Heyde '33, a brother of G. A. Van Heyde '28, regular varsity center for three years. L. A. Wrigley '32, a baseball pitcher who played center and forward last year. Wrigley is a good defensive man as well as a keen shot.

Condon Returns

A. J. Condon '32 saw service at forward last year and is out again for the team. Other forwards in uniform include Lively and Brown.

With Fesler and Larkins as the regular guards, little can be hoped for by men trying for these positions. Because the pair are seniors, however, Olsen must try out some of the sophomore material and this includes many such promising men as J. B. Ferrall '33, a football end, J. R. Hoffer '33, a football halfback, Mattison and David Chirek '33, football quarterback. Strother, S. K. Holcomb '32, football fullback and H. A. Westervelt '32, complete the squad as guard candidates.

As the "Big Ten" season draws near the varsity team is composed of Fesler and Larkins, guards, Stewart at center and Ervin and Wrigley at forward.

Starting with the University of Pittsburgh, Cornell University was met with games being scheduled with University of Notre Dame, United States Military Academy and Columbia University.

CAMP INCREASES HIS LEAD

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Marcel Camp of Detroit increased his lead in the interstate pocket billiards championship tournament last night by defeating Bennie Allen of Kansas City, 125 to 118 in 12 innings. It was Camp's fifth straight victory. Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., holds second place with three wins and no defeats. Andrew Ponci of Philadelphia, scored his third victory in four starts, defeating Charles Harmon of Brooklyn, 125 to 121 in 25 innings. He had a high run of 25. Harmon clicked off 28 in one string. Thomas Heuston of New York won his third match in five starts, defeating Joseph Procita of Gloversville, N. Y., 125 to 80. Heuston's high run was 35; Procita's 28. The game went 23 innings.

NEW CONFERENCE ORGANIZED

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 6 (AP)—The Tampa Morning Tribune says the Palmetto Conference, a new organization within the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, which eventually will include a dozen or more colleges in Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, was organized yesterday at Lakeland, Fla. Colleges represented at the meeting yesterday were: Southern College, University of Miami, Stetson University, Rollins College and the Georgia State College for Men. Institutions outside the S. I. A. A. also will be eligible for membership.

Close Finishes Feature in Class C

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING

First Group

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Crescent Athletic Club	7	2	41	22	.778
Yale Club	6	3	34	29	.667
Harvard Club	5	4	29	34	.556
New York Athletic C.	4	5	34	29	.444
Columbia University C.	3	6	31	32	.333
Princeton Club	2	7	20	43	.222
Second Group					
Bayside Lawn T. Club	6	1	40	9	.857
City Athletic Club	6	1	34	15	.857
Park Ave. Squash C.	3	4	22	27	.429
Fraternity S. T. C.	3	4	21	28	.429
Block Hall Club	0	8	9	47	.000
New Jersey Group					
Montclair Ath. Club	4	1	25	10	.800
Essex Club of Newark	3	2	20	15	.600
Elizabeth T & C C	2	3	17	18	.400
Short Hills Club	1	4	8	27	.200

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Close finishes and a number of surprise results were the features of the next to last rounds in the metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championships yesterday, with the result of the regular schedules in the three groups still in doubt as the teams approach the final regular round before the playoffs.

In the first group, the two chief contenders, Crescent Athletic Club anl Yale Club, playing on strange courts, were each defeated in turn, and the New Moon outfit, though leading by one round, must win next week to clinch the title in that group. In the second, with the City Athletic Club, the leaders, idle, Bayside Lawn Tennis Club overtook them, and a playoff seems likely between them to determine the winner in that group.

Montclair Athletic Club, after a three-day contest, managed to take the odd match from Essex Club of Newark, when F. L. Glasby defeated T. B. Townley Jr., of Essex, yesterday afternoon, 15—5, 15—9, to clinch the match by a score of 4 to 3. Then Short Hills Club disposed of the last chance of Elizabeth Town & Country Club, by winning there, also at 4 to 3.

New York Athletic Club was responsible for keeping the first group section still in doubt, when its team defeated the Crescent Athletic Club, 4 to 3. Had Crescent won, the victory would have given them a lead of two rounds with only one to go, clinching the group victory. The battle was really decided in the sixth match, when L. M. Powell, for the Winged Foot team, defeated J. A. Schwars Jr., coming from behind after losing the first game, and capturing the second after Schwarz was within two points of victory, by a score of 12—15, 18—15, 15—2.

Harvard Club had previously defeated Yale Club also at 4 to 3, and is now in third place, though unable to get the lead or a tie in the short time available. The third victory gave Columbia University Club a lead over Princeton Club, previously tied for last place, and was divided at 5 to 2.

Bayside Club, on its own courts, had an easy task to defeat the Fraternity Club team, 7 to 0, though several of the individual matches were close. Park Avenue Squash Club was also an impressive victor on its own courts, winning by a score of 5 to 2, from Block Hall, which finished its season without a single winning round. The summary:

FIRST GROUP

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 4; CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 3

T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, defeated W. A. Durcan, New York, 15—2, 7—15, 15—7.
Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, defeated J. C. McCurrach, Crescent, 15—10, 15—9.
Crosby Allison, Crescent, defeated M. D. Grant, New York, 10—15, 15—11, 15—4.
J. O. Hobron, New York, defeated Donald Lawson, Crescent, 17—18, 15—10, 15—8.
E. B. Sanger, New York, defeated C. C. Goodridge, Crescent, 15—6, 7—15, 15—3.
L. M. Powell, New York, defeated J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, 12—15, 18—15, 15—2.
Paul Cavanagh, Crescent, defeated E. F. Durcan, New York, 15—10, 18—17.

HARVARD CLUB 4; YALE CLUB 3

A. T. Mahan, Yale, won from D. K. Clifford, Harvard, by default.
W. K. Rice, Harvard, defeated C. F. Weidlich, Yale, 10—15, 15—12, 15—4.
P. S. Miley, Harvard, defeated A. F. Greer, Yale, 15—8, 13—18, 18—16.
O. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Yale, defeated Morris Cooper Jr., Harvard, 15—12, 17—14.
R. L. Ardrey Jr., Yale, defeated J. S. Murphy, Harvard, 15—8, 9—15, 15—11.
G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard, defeated W. B. Benton, Yale, 15—5, 15—12.
R. E. Connolly, Harvard, defeated W. M. Silleck, Yale, 8—15, 18—17, 15—9.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 5; PRINCETON CLUB 2

Lawrence Hasbrouck, Columbia, defeated J. P. Poe, Princeton, 15—8, 15—9.
D. D. Jackson Jr., Columbia, defeated C. S. White, Princeton, 15—10, 14—18, 15—7.
E. G. Scarrett, Columbia, defeated R. B. Hollander, Princeton, 15—0, 15—8.
T. V. Barber, Columbia, defeated E. L. Crabbe, Princeton, 15—7, 15—4.
L. B. Dailey Jr., Princeton, defeated C. J. Herkert, Columbia, 17—18, 15—7, 18—15.
R. W. Ince, Columbia, defeated M. C. Markham, Princeton, 18—14, 12—15, 15—8.
R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton, defeated H. W. Hanemann, Columbia, 18—15, 15—11.

SECOND GROUP

BAYSIDE LAWN TENNIS CLUB 7; FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 0

George Abbott, Bayside, won from W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, by default.
J. A. Wiley, Bayside, defeated F. W. Smith, Fraternity, 15—7, 15—11.
William Hoffman, Bayside, defeated P. S. Patton, Fraternity, 15—4, 18—13.
E. W. Smith, Bayside, won from E. A. Bartow, Fraternity, by default.
A. M. Elliott, Bayside, won from R. W. Pressprich Jr., Fraternity, by default.
Thomas Flynn, Bayside, defeated D. A. Leith, Fraternity, 15—9, 17—15.
R. W. Hill, Bayside, defeated M. M. Banks, Fraternity, 15—5, 15—10.

PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 5; BLOCK HALL CLUB 2

R. H. Wessmann, Park Avenue, won from W. T. Spence, Block Hall, by default.
H. A. Haines, Park Avenue, defeated C. O. Hedlund, Block Hall, 17—16, 17—15.
J. W. Drake, Block Hall, defeated J. A. Jackson, Park Avenue, 15—12, 18—15.
S. R. Shepherd, Block Hall, defeated Stanley Armstrong, Park Avenue, 15—8, 12—15, 18—15.
C. V. Kozlay, Park Avenue, defeated G. A. Conroy Jr., Block Hall, 15—7, 11—15, 18—13.
Merle Johnson, Park Avenue, defeated F. C. Elwes, Block Hall, 15—8, 15—4.
W. A. Foster Jr., Park Avenue, defeated Francis Peterson, Block Hall, 15—8, 18—15.

NEW JERSEY GROUP

MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 4, ESSEX CLUB OF NEWARK 3

C. E. Cameron Jr., Essex, defeated W. H. Coyle Jr., Montclair, 18—16, 15—10.
Robert Sleicher, Montclair, defeated J. F. Scheerer, Essex, 15—9, 15—2.
R. C. Wirtz, Montclair, defeated Frank Vehslage, Essex, 15—5, 18—16.
J. C. Thoms, Essex, defeated E. B. Marshall, Montclair, 15—8, 13—15, 15—12.
Paul Scheerer, Essex, defeated J. B. Hotchkin, Montclair, 15—5, 15—13.
William Behr, Montclair, defeated Irving Riker, Essex, 15—10, 15—9.
F. L. Glasby, Montclair, defeated T. B. Townley Jr., Essex, 15—5, 15—9.

SHORT HILLS CLUB 4, ELIZABETH TOWN & COUNTRY CLUB 3

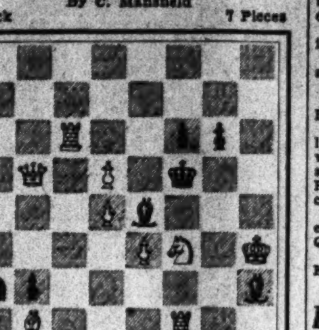
H. T. Markwald, Short Hills, defeated W. A. Mackay, Elizabeth, 15—6, 15—8.
F. P. Stevenson, Short Hills, defeated Samuel McCutcheon, Elizabeth, 8—15, 15—8, 15—12.
Danforth Geer Jr., Short Hills, defeated S. W. Waterbury, Elizabeth, 15—11, 4—15, 15—3.
O. C. Thomas, Elizabeth, defeated Charles Hurd, Short Hills, 18—13, 14—17, 15—6.
H. E. Landis, Elizabeth, defeated E. M. Douglas, Short Hills, 15—8, 15—17, 15—8.
Pitser Miller, Elizabeth, defeated Wallace Sutphen, Short Hills, 16—18, 15—9, 15—11.
Horace Smith, Short Hills, defeated P. A. McCutcheon, Elizabeth, 15—10, 15—4.

CHESS

By Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1267
By C. Mansfield

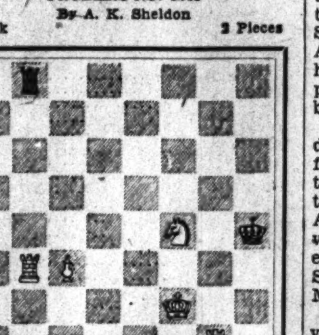
Black 7 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1268
By A. K. Sheldon

Black 2 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1265.	R-B8	
No. 1266.	Q-KB2	KxB
	2. Kt-B6	
	1. ———	K-Q4
	2. Q-K2	
	1. ———	K-Q6
	2. Kt-K7	

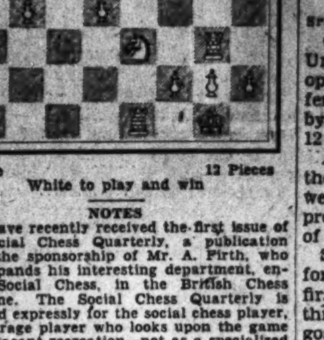
End-Game No. 24. Marshall (Black) played 1 Q-KKt6!! If 1 . . . RPxQ; 2 Kt-K7 mate. If 1 . . . BPxQ; 2 Kt-K7ch, K-R; 3 RxR mate. If 1 . . . QxQ; 2 Kt-K7 ch, K-R; 3 KtxQch, K-Kt; 4 KtxR and Black has an extra piece.

END-GAMES

Two weeks ago we published a very beautiful ending lost by Carlos Torre. This week we offer the conclusion of Torre's brilliant victory from Emanuel Lasker, for many years champion of the world, at the Moscow tournament of 1925.

End-Game No. 25
By Carlos Torre

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

We have recently received the first issue of the Social Chess Quarterly, a publication under the sponsorship of Mr. A. Firth, who now expands his interesting department, entitled Social Chess, in the British Chess Magazine. The Social Chess Quarterly is designed expressly for the social chess player, the average player who looks upon the game as a pleasant recreation—not as a specialized science. It is intended as the organ of the Empire Social Chess Club, located at the famous Whiteley's Restaurant in London. This chess club is also designed for the average, unattached, chess player. In the belief that there were approximately 100,000 chess players in England who have no central meeting place, Mr. Firth set about establishing a club which would meet their interests.

The Empire Social Chess Club and the Social Chess Quarterly are ambitious which deserve success. We understand that there are already 500 members at the modest rate of 2s. 6d., or about 60 cents, apiece. The magazine in itself, if future numbers hold the standard of the first, is well worth the whole membership fee.

Here is a game with annotations from the Social Chess Quarterly. From the Hamburg international team tournament:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

	Winter England	Gemzoe Denmark		Winter England	Gemzoe Denmark
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	12	Castles	R-Q(e)
2	P-QB4	P-QB3	13	Q-B	B-K2(f)
3	Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	14	KtxKt	KtxKt
4	Kt-B3	PxP(a)	15	Kt-Q5	Q-Q3
5	P-QR4(b)	B-B4	16	KtxB	QxKt
6	Kt-K5(c)		17	B-K3	P-QR3
		QKt-Q2(d)	18	B-Kt6	R-QB
7	KtxP(B4)	Q-B2	19	B-B5	Q-KB2
8	P-KKt3	P-K4	20	P-B4	Kt-Q2
9	PxP	KtxP	21	R-R3	K-Q(g)
10	B-B4	KKt-Q2	22	R-Q	R-K(h)
11	B-Kt2	P-B3	23	B-Kt6ch	K-K2

After White's next move, Black resigned. What was the move and why did he resign? (A).

(a) The Czechoslovakian Defense, favored by Alekhine and Bogoljubow. The underlying idea is not the retention of the gambit pawn, but to utilize the time gained by White's efforts to recapture it to develop his queen's bishop.

(b) To prevent P-QKt4; after 5 P-K3, P-QKt4; 6 P-QR4, P-Kt5, White's knight is driven to an unfavorable square.

(c) The latest line. The old move, 6 P-K3, Kt-QR3; 7 BxP, Kt-QKt5, gives Black a well-developed game.

(d) This, in conjunction with the next two moves, is Dr. Vidmar's Variation. Inferior is 6 . . . P-K3, to which White can reply 7 P-KB3, followed by P-K4, which has the effect of shutting Black's QB out of the game for some time.

(e) So far the game has followed two famous models: Capablanca vs. Vidmar at Carlsbad, and Bogoljubow vs. Alekhine at San Remo, but this move is not good as it drives the white queen to a strong square without furthering his own development. The correct play is 12 . . . B-K3; 13 KtxKt, PxKt; 14 B-K3, B-QB4, with an excellent game.

(f) Again 13 . . . B-K3 is right; after this move Black is positionally lost.

(g) 21 . . . KtxB does not help, as 22 QxKt, if 22 . . . Q-K2; 23 R-K3, B-K3; 24 QxQch, KxQ; 25 P-B5, and wins.

(h) The king cannot escape via B2, e. g., 22 . . . K-B2; 23 B-Q6ch, K-Kt3; 24 Q-K3ch, P-B4; 25 R-Kt3ch, and wins.

(A) 24 RxKtch, resigns.

It is a commonplace among rapid-transit players that the player with a plan, with ideas, is far more likely to win than the player who simply moves when it is his turn and tries to protect his men. Here is a masters' game in which Black owes a great deal of his success to the innocuous aimlessness of his opponent, which, we must admit, allows a very pretty finish. From the Liége tournament of last year. The winner is the present British champion.

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

	V. Soultanbeiff White	M. Sultan Khan Black		V. Soultanbeiff White	M. Sultan Khan Black
1	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16	Kt-KR4(h)	P-KKt4
2	Kt-KB3	P-QKt3(a)	17	Q-K3	Q-Q
3	P-B4	P-K3	18	KKt-B3	Q-K2
4	P-KKt3(b)	B-Kt2	19	P-R3(i)	QR-Kt
5	B-Kt2	B-Kt5ch	20	P-Kt3	B-R
6	B-Q2	BxBch(c)	21	Kt-Kt?(j)	KKt-K4
7	QKtxB	Castles	22	P-QR4	KtxKtch
8	Castles	P-B4	23	BxKt	Kt-Q5
9	Q-B2	Kt-B3	24	B-Q	P-B4!
10	PxP	PxP	25	PxP	RxP
11	P-K4(d)	Q-B2	26	R-B3	QR-KB
12	KR-K	P-Q3	27	R-KB	R-B6!
13	QR-B(e)	P-KR3	28	BxR	RxB
14	P-QR3	Kt-Q2!(f)		Resigns(k)	
15	Q-B3	P-QR4(g)			

(a) In this, the West Indian Defense, Black fianchettoes his QB and aims to control the strategic K5. Khan adopted this system of development in this tournament with 100-per cent success in three attempts.

(b) A strong method of neutralizing adverse fianchetto development, adopted by Alekhine and Capablanca on occasion.

(c) Black wisely exchanges a piece he cannot effectively post.

(d) White hopes for P-K5, when Black's backward QP becomes an inviting target; but he leaves a "hole" at Q4, which Black eventually occupies.

(e) The R has no prospects here. Better is QR-Q.

(f) A flexible move, releasing the KBP and coordinating the knights.

(g) This sets the Q-side position.

(h) White aims for counterplay with P-KB4; hence Black's reply.

(i) Aimless and unnecessary. This does not look like the player who administered Nimzowitsch's sole defeat at Frankfort shortly afterward. 19 P-KR4, and if P-R5; 20 Kt-R2, P-R4; 21 Q-R6, Kt-B3; 22 P-K5! is worth considering.

(j) Much too slow! White has no time to establish a Kt at Kt5. Now Black occupies Q5 with telling results.

(k) White loses on account of Kt to B6 or K7, depending on the queen move, after RxR.

FRENCH RUNNERS ACCEPT INVITATION

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The invitation extended recently by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States for a French invasion of American indoor tracks this February has been accepted on behalf of Seraphin Martin and Paul Keller, two brilliant middle distance runners.

In announcing the receipt yesterday of a cablegram of acceptance from the French Athletic Federation, together with a request for instructions, Daniel J. Ferris, secretary of the A. A. U., said it was expected the two visitors would appear in half a dozen eastern meets, including the United States A. A. U. championships at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 25.

The French pair will be the first visiting athletes to come under the new regulation of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, limiting athletic invasions to 21 days, measured from time of arrival to time of departure. This regulation was the result of difficulties growing out of the extended tours of such stars as Charles Hoff of Norway and Paavo Nurmi of Finland.

As a result, Martin and Keller, if they accept a program outlined for them by the A. A. U., will arrive here Feb. 5 and participate in the following meets: Feb. 7, Millrose A. A., New York; Feb. 10, Seton Hall, Newark, N. J.; Feb. 12, Meadowbrook A. C., Philadelphia; Feb. 14, Boston A. A.; Feb. 16, New York A. C., and Feb. 25, National A. A. U. championships, New York.

Ferris said that to avoid taxing the visitors, it probably would be arranged to alternate their appearances, with both concluding their visit in the national meet. The schedule would give them only two days to prepare for the first meet and obligate their departure for France the day after the national championships.

WISCONSIN OPENS WITH VICTORY, 12-9

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 6—The University of Wisconsin won the opening game in the Western Conference basketball race here last night by defeating the University of Illinois, 12 to 9.

After the Badgers took the lead in the middle of the first period, they were never headed, although the Illini pressed closely until the final minute of play. The half ended 5 to 1.

Seven minutes of play elapsed before Capt. C. B. Harper '31 scored the first point for Illinois with a free throw. Three free throws and a field goal by J. F. Poser '32 gave Wisconsin a commanding lead at the half.

R. Y. Bartholomew '32 scored a field goal and free throw early in the second period and Illinois was the nearest to a tie score. Poser duplicated Bartholomew's act and the Badgers held the ball in back court much of the time to maintain their lead of three points. The summary:

WISCONSIN		ILLINOIS
Steen, lf	rg	R. Kamp
Nelson, rf	lg	Bennet, Bartholomew
Griswold, c	c	May, Owen
Paul, lg	rf	Harper
Poser, Chmielewski, rg	lf	E. Kamp, Fencl

Score—University of Wisconsin 12, University of Illinois 9. Goals from floor—Poser 2, Nelson for Wisconsin; Bartholomew, Owen for Illinois. Goals from foul—Nelson 3, Griswold 2, Poser for Wisconsin; Fencl 3, Harper, Bartholomew for Illinois. Referees—J. J. Schommer (Chicago); N. E. Kearns (DePaul).

BLACK HAWKS FACE BRUINS TONIGHT

The Boston Bruins, resting in first place in the United States division standing of the National Hockey League with a margin of four points over the Chicago Black Hawks, entertain those same Black Hawks in a league game at the Boston Garden tonight. Last year, and to date this season, the Chicago club has proven a difficult sextet for the Bruins to defeat.

The locals lost only five league games last year and the Chicago club provided exactly three of the five. Of the six times the teams met each club won three games and in two games played this season the Hawks have been victorious, consequently Manager Ross is hopeful of stopping a possible succession of Chicago victories against the Bruins.

These representatives of Chicago are classed as the fastest skating team in the circuit and seemingly feature their speed to win games. Against a heavy bodychecking team such as Montreal Maroons and Detroit Cougars, the Chicago club has not fared so well and yet, the Black Hawks have been least successful against Toronto. These points, coupled with their progress against the strong Bruins, makes them a club hard to fathom and the result tonight will be interesting.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB NOMINATES

At a meeting of the Eastern Yacht Club Jan. 5, held in Boston, William T. Aldrich of Brookline, Mass., was nominated to succeed Charles P. Curtis as commodore. The other flag officers and standing committees picked for 1931 are: Chandler Hovey, vice-commodore; Amory Coolidge, rear commodore; Caleb Loring, secretary; Stephen W. Sleeper, treasurer. Race committee, James C. Gray, chairman; Robert M. Tappan, Leonard M. Fowle and Edwin A. Boardman; councilat-large, Henry Taggard and Henry A. Morss; house committee, Robert S. Weeks, Richard W. Searle, W. H. Potter Jr., George E. McQuesten and Sherman Damon.

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Galt	3	0	0	12	5	6
Guelph	3	0	0	9	3	6
Stratford	2	0	1	12	7	4
Oshawa	1	0	2	6	8	2
Niagara Falls	0	0	3	6	10	0
Kitchener	0	0	3	6	15	0

RESULTS JAN. 5
Guelph 4, Stratford 0.
Galt 3, Niagara Falls 2.
Oshawa 4, Kitchener 2.

Second Test Match at Cape Town Tied

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. Af., Jan. 6—Owing to the resolute batsmanship of W. R. Hammond and E. H. Hendren, who between them scored exactly half the runs obtained by England during the game, the second test cricket match of the present series ended here at Newlands Ground in a draw, with honors mostly on the side of South Africa. On the resumption yesterday morning the Englishmen had their backs to the wall, for their first innings had realized only 350 against South Africa's 513 for eight wickets declared, and they therefore needed 163 in the second to avoid defeat by the margin of an innings. These they obtained, fighting a splendid uphill battle and at the end were 89 runs ahead when the last wicket fell, which means South Africa then needed 90 to win, but had no time in which to take a second innings.

The Englishmen were concerned much more with preserving wickets than in scoring runs yesterday, and at lunch time had increased their aggregate by only 63. The rate of run-getting improved later when Hendren and Hammond were in partnership, but the exigencies of the situation precluded their taking chances and when Hammond's heroic innings, played under a physical handicap, ended for 65, 11 runs still were needed to avoid a loss by an innings.

At the second interval, however, England, 18 runs ahead and with seven wickets in hand, had less than two hours left for play. For the spectators there were thrills in store, as Turnbull lost a wicket and not long afterward White and Chapman were sent back to the pavilion. These rapid successes brought a sudden revival to the South Africans' hopes for victory, but they had left the final spurt until too late, and when the last English wicket fell—it was Hendren's—there was no point in South Africa commencing the second knock and stumps were drawn. For Hendren it was a great personal triumph. Normally he is a free hitter, but on this occasion he adapted his style to necessary concentration upon defense and played two splendid innings, 93 and 86, when most batsmen found the bowling more than they could cope with.

The next test opens at Durban Jan. 16, South Africa being now, in golfing parlance, one up with three to play. The summary:

SOUTH AFRICA—First Innings

Siedle, c Chapman; b White	141
Mitchell, b Tate	123
Nupen, b Tate	12
Taylor, c White; b Leyland	117
Catterall, b Tate	56
Cameron, c Peebles; b White	26
Balaskas, c Turnbull; b Leyland	0
Deane (Captain), b Leyland	7
McMillan (not out)	7
Vincent (not out)	3
Extras	21
Total (for eight wickets declared)	513

ENGLAND—First Innings

Wyatt, b McMillan	40
Hammond, c and b McMillan	57
Leyland, b McMillan	52
Hendren, b Balaskas	93
Turnbull, b Bell	7
Chapman (Captain), b Bell	0
White, lbw, b Balaskas	23
Tate, c Taylor, b McMillan	15
Voce, c and b Vincent	30
Peebles (not out)	7
Duckworth, lbw, b Vincent	0
Extras	26
Total	350

ENGLAND—Second Innings

Wyatt, b Bell	29
Hammond, c Deane, b Vincent	65
Leyland, c Mitchell, b McMillan	46
Hendren, b Vincent	86
Turnbull, b McMillan	14
White, lbw, b Catterall	0
Peebles, b Catterall	0
Chapman, b Catterall	0
Tate, lbw, b Nupen	0
Voce (not out)	0
Duckworth (absent)	0
Extras	14
Total	252

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOUTH AFRICA—First Innings

	O	MO	R	W
Tate	53	13	79	3
Hammond	10	3	27	0
Voce	33	11	95	0
Peebles	28	2	95	0
White	49	18	101	2
Leyland	30	6	91	3
Wyatt	2	0	4	0

ENGLAND—First Innings

	O	MO	R	W
Bell	37	9	53	2
Catterall	5	3	2	0
Nupen	22	7	43	0
Balaskas	16	0	73	2
Vincent	17.4	4	49	2
McMillan	33	6	111	4

ENGLAND—Second Innings

	O	MO	R	W
Bell	29	8	58	1
Catterall	12	3	15	3
McMillan	32	7	64	2
Vincent	17	6	23	2
Nupen	17	3	26	1
Balaskas	9	1	29	0
Mitchell	8	0	20	0

FALL OF WICKETS

South Africa, First Innings—1 for 260, 2 for 280, 3 for 299, 4 for 447, 5 for 473, 6 for 479, 7 for 502, 8 for 506.
England, First Innings—1 for 75, 2 for 120, 3 for 202, 4 for 214, 5 for 214, 6 for 260, 7 for 293, 8 for 313, 9 for 350, 10 for 350.
England, Second Innings—1 for 60, 2 for 105, 3 for 182, 4 for 184, 5 for 225, 6 for [illegible], 7 for 235, 8 for 250, 9 for 252.

SHORTAGE REVEALED BY ALBANY AUDIT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3—Results of a complete audit of Albany city finances made by Morris S. Tremaine, Comptroller, following a recent investigation by a legislative commission headed by Perley A. Pitcher (R.), Senator from Watertown, made public here yesterday, showed shortages amounting to $30,000 in the city treasurer's accounts.

The comptroller's report lists numerous irregularities, including forged tax receipts and "shaving" of interest charges on belated tax payments to favored taxpayers. It holds City Treasurer John N. McCabie personally liable for the losses. Several indictments of minor officials in the treasurer's office followed the original inquiry.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Alabama 44, South Carolina 11.
Brigham Young 56, Nebraska 46.
Carleton 31, North Dakota 27.
Columbus K. of C. 30, Yale 28.
Davis Elkins 25, Seventh Regiment 23.
DePaul 31, North Dakota State 22.
Duquesne 46, Waynesburg 17.
Gonzaga 40, Washington State 26.
Iowa 21, Drake 26.
Kansas 25, Colorado 19.
Long Island 45, Ursinus 28.
Minnesota 29, Iowa State 21.
Ohio Wesleyan 18, DePauw 31.
Oklahoma 33, Bethany 28.
Oklahoma Aggies 23, Grinnell 16.
S. D. State 40, Dakota Wesleyan 22.
Stanford 34, Montana 22.
St. John's 44, Niagara 22.
Tennessee 40, Clemson 22.
West Virginia 46, Salem 22.
Wisconsin 12, Illinois 9.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Michigan 6, Ontario Aggies 2.

ARKANSAS NEED RENEWS ACTION ON 'DOLE' ISSUE

Appropriation Drought Bill Awaits House Vote on Food Amendment

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The "dole" issue thought to have been finally disposed of as a legislative obstruction when the Senate in the closing hours of the pre-holiday session accepted a $45,000,000 drought relief measure, was renewed with undiminished vigor within a few hours after Congress reassembled yesterday.

As in the first instance the question was raised by anti-Administration elements bent on making political capital out of the matter. The immediate effect of the Senate's action in restoring the controversy between it and the House on the issue was to delay the putting into effect of all the other provisions of the relief act that was passed several weeks ago, and need only the granting of funds to make them operative.

An episode on Jan. 3, in the town of England, Ark., in which several hundred farmers made a mass demand for food upon city and Red Cross officials, opened the way for the anti-Administration motion reviving the issue. T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, on the strength of this incident, shortly after the Senate reconvened introduced a resolution proposing an amendment to the relief appropriation granting $15,000,000 for food purposes.

It was exactly such an item that precipitated the "dole" issue between the Senate and the Administration during the pre-holiday session. The House, steadfastly upholding the Administration on the question, rejected the proposal by an overwhelming vote. The Senate after much acrimonious debate was forced to recede and accept a $45,000,000 compromise with the food provision eliminated.

The Administration gave assurance that food and clothing needs of the drought-stricken farmers were being adequately taken care of by local authorities and the Red Cross. This was challenged by the anti-Administration group, and on the basis of the Jan. 3 incident they hastened to precipitate anew the controversy.

The appropriation committees of both chambers offered bills approving the $45,000,000 carried by the authorizing act immediately upon the reassembling of Congress. The House voted the sum without a record vote, after a brief discussion, and it was rushed to the Senate.

There it was promptly amended without a record vote, with the old controversial $15,000,000 food item, and sent back to the House. The next step calls for conferees. The House Committee is certain to reject the Senate amendment and the question will go back to the chambers for another ballot.

The objective of the Senate sponsors of the amendment is to force another vote on the question in the House. They are hoping that the Jan. 3 episode, and possibly other incidents of the same character, in the meantime will operate to win sufficient votes in the House to put it over.

Beginning its investigations of unemployment and drought relief problems confronting the nation, the Senate Appropriations Committee learned from John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, that his organization already has given relief to about 250,000 persons, but that it is impossible to foresee what eventually may be needed to finance the relief work.

"If the winter continues mild, if employment opens up in some fields and if the Government's agricultural loan program meets a large portion of the need in connection with the spring planting," Mr. Payne told the committee, "the Red Cross will have enough of a balance to finish its work. If the funds do not hold out, the Red Cross will ask the country for such contributions as may be necessary."

The Red Cross had spent, up to Dec. 31, $849,965.49 in drought relief work, of which $520,802.99 was for food and other items, and $329,162.50 for seed for pasturage and gardens, it was said. Relief has been given in 338 counties in 17 states.

Food Riot Exaggerated, Arkansas Governor Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 6—Gov. Harvey Parnell yesterday declared that reports of "food riots" Jan. 3 at England, Ark., were grossly exaggerated. The people of Arkansas and the American Red Cross are taking care of the situation in a satisfactory manner and will continue to do so, he added.

First reports said that 300 men gathered in England and declared that unless storekeepers furnished them with food their stores would be raided. It was reported that the food was immediately furnished. The facts as available to officials here are that food was given to only about 150 men and the merchants will be paid for it out of Red Cross funds.

However the seriousness of the situation is not being belittled. Food furnished will not last more than two weeks for a majority of the farmers. In the meanwhile other farmers are being supplied with food each day.

The England situation is reported to be typical of conditions in many other sections of the State. It is estimated that before the winter has passed at least 225,000 persons will have to be helped.

The vast majority of farmers who ask for help do not seem to blame anyone for their plight. They accept it as a misfortune brought about by the drought and the general economic depression.

SELF-RULE PLAN BACKED FOR INDIA

(Continued from Page 1)

sanction for new laws would also be required.

In all other respects government on party lines by an Indian Cabinet responsible to the Legislature would be complete. Mr. Sastri's objection was chiefly to the powers proposed to be reserved to the Viceroy for preserving law and order and in finance. He also wanted the power of enacting ordinances to be removed.

Lord Reading's Proposal

At the conference Jan. 5 Lord Reading, formerly Viceroy of India, speaking in behalf of the British Liberal Party which holds the balance of power in the House of Commons, enunciated a far-reaching scheme for cabinet responsibility in the proposed Federal Government of India almost identical with that already put forward by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on behalf of the moderate element in India.

This is taken to mean that the main part of the Sapru proposals are practically certain of ultimate acceptance if Ramsay MacDonald remains in power long enough to give effect to them, as the British Labor Party is known to agree to them.

These proposals would provide for an elected Indian Cabinet at Delhi, dealing with everything except certain subjects reserved to the Viceroy.

These reserved subjects would include foreign relations, defense, questions of successions and paramountcy in Indian states, also preservation of internal peace generally and maintenance of Indian financial and currency stability, and rights and pensions of members in services appointed by the British Government.

Nomination of Cabinet

Lord Reading also agreed that the Viceroy should nominate the ministers who would take part in all discussions on reserved questions but would not vote upon them. Such ministers would automatically resign if the Cabinet was defeated, but the Viceroy could reappoint any of them should he think desirable.

The Viceroy would interfere as little as possible, however, in general administration, and many of the financial powers reserved to him in the first instance would be temporary until a federal reserve bank outside of politics had been set upon its feet to take care of such questions as those of currency. These proposals go a long way toward meeting Indian demands, at least so far as the more moderate elements are concerned.

Meanwhile the Muhammadans' case was stated by various speakers who criticized the existing method of government and would substitute a new system designed to make India complete mistress in its own household, subject to adequate safeguards for minorities among which the Moslem community is the chief.

A number of sympathetic references were made in the debate to the passing on here of the King's sister, the Princess Royal, also to that of Maulana Muhammad Ali, one of the outstanding Moslem delegates.

Bombay Strikers Riot

BOMBAY, Jan. 5 (AP) — Crowds stoned tramcars and buses in some parts of town today in an attempt to enforce a complete stoppage of work to mark completion of Mahatma Gandhi's eighth month in prison.

Mrs. Moderate Means Can Buy Rooms Designed by Furniture Trade's Artists

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 6—For the benefit of Mrs. Moderate Means, who cannot afford to have a decorator "do" her house, furniture dealers are now preparing to sell entire rooms, complete from the paneling on the wall to whatever bric-a-brac a particular room requires.

These "ensembles," assembled at the factory by experienced decorators and having a stamp of authenticity as to period and color harmony, are the latest feature at the midwinter furniture exposition at the American Furniture Mart here.

Small rooms and large rooms, dining rooms and living rooms, Adam rooms and early American rooms—all can be bought this way, complete at one time, or piece by piece.

Once the best that furniture dealers could do along this line was to suggest a three-piece suite, but when these lost favor, the problem of furnishing a room with individual pieces became a difficult one for the person without decorating experience.

Now, all the prospective purchaser need do is to tell his dealer he wants a medium-sized colonial living room, and the dealer, with his instructions from the manufacturer, will do the rest. Or if he is a progressive dealer and has his own decorator, so much the better

Manufacturers are coming more and more to realize that they must help the retailer sell his goods, it was pointed out, and this method is but one step toward that end, while the more progressive manufacturers, it was said, are also preparing advertising and other merchandising helps for the stores. The show, which opened Jan. 5, will continue for a fortnight, with prospects of an attendance of 6000 buyers. More than 700 companies have exhibits in the mart.

LOWER RATES ORDER HELD IN RESTRAINT

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 5 (AP)—The Public Utilities Commission was temporarily restrained in an injunction issued today from compelling the Kittery Electric Light Company, lessee of the New Hampshire Gas & Electric Company, to place lower rates in effect.

The temporary injunction, to hold not later than April 15, was decreed by Federal Judges Wilson, Peters and Hale. In petitioning for the restraining order, the power companies claimed that the lower rates violated a provision of the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution in that they would not permit a fair return on investments.

NONTARNISH PLATING FOUND

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 5, (AP)—R. W. Sheets, president of the Sheets-Rockford Silver Company, today announced the manufacture of a new silver plating process which produces tableware that will not blacken or tarnish.

Cold Facts About Courts Being Turned Out at Yale Will Be Basis of Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

val before arrest, the time occupied by grand jury and subsequent movements and final disposition of the case. The girls transfer this written information to another series of cards by machines which punch little holes here and there through the cardboard. These cards by the tens of thousands are fed into the tabulating machines and wherever a hole is punched an electric contact is made which somehow makes a record in the machine's mysterious insides.

The whole story of the American court system, correlated, standardized and presented in tabular form is compiled by a series of electric impulses and the complete record gives the answer to the riddle which now perplexes the commission—probably the greatest riddle, so far as statistics go, in the problem of America's war on crime.

This court study is one of the 11 which the national commission is pressing forward now—the other 10 include the one on prohibition, on which a report is expected shortly. Most people, probably, are not aware that Charles E. Clark, dean of the Yale law school, had submitted to the President, a whole month before the crime investigation group was appointed in 1929, a memorandum proposing the present study.

In a sense, Dean Clark might be termed the author of the crime commission. The newly elected President Hoover, however, wanted a crime study to include other matters besides a survey of the courts, so it was made one of the 11 topics before the present commission, with Judge William I. Grubb, acting as chairman of a subcommittee dealing with the problem, and the statistical work in the hands of Dean Clark at New Haven. The result is expected to give the most conclusive picture ever attempted or ever proposed by practical men to many of the questions of court congestion and methods in America.

In many respects the whole progress of judicial reform has waited for the information which this work will bring forth. It is significant of the relative importance attached to this work that Mr. Wickersham last May asked the House Appropriations Committee for $50,000 to conclude the study, whereas the prohibition survey itself took only $65,000 and the next largest item on the budget for a particular survey was only $20,000. Despite the Government's contribution the court study, however, due to its large cost, is being largely financed by outside sources.

The Mills Grind Slowly

America's criminal courts are likened to the mouth of a great hopper into which the police pour annually thousands upon thousands of anti-social individuals; a breakdown or slowing up of the courts means that the whole process of justice is thrown out of gear; legal procedure is jammed; crime is made that much more secure.

The present survey will give definite answers to the questions:

How much congestion exists? How long do the courts spend on various types of litigation? What types do they dispose of rapidly, and what types are not disposed of? And there are many other questions, like the average interval between different stages of the trial process.

The figures in criminal cases probably will have been collected by March, but the final summaries will not be ready when the commission concludes its work June 30. However, reports on certain subsidiary studies, also being carried on simultaneously by the Grubb subcommittee, will be available by that time.

In a general way it has long been known that American courts were congested, justice delayed, and accordingly crime encouraged from within the very temples of justice. The United States originally took England as a model for its court system at a time when English judicial organization was at its worst. Some 74 different courts existed, 17 of which did the work now done in England by three.

The United States took over an archaic system and proceeded to make it worse by multiplying courts. England meanwhile consolidated her courts. American court reformation, to parallel that of England, is now about 50 years overdue with signs that at last it is about to take place.

New Model, Old Chassis

Even now, however, some big municipalities go on establishing new courts when city conditions all call for unification.

The American court system, like an 1855 prairie schooner—is hitched on to the 1931 model automobile of America's industrial civilization!

The arrangement is satisfactory neither to the covered wagon nor to the automobile. The time has come it is believed for a single, efficient, modernized court of criminal jurisdiction in the big cities—a court continually in session, in which the steps of prosecution have been simplified to a minimum. Cleveland has established such a court. Other cities like New York are preparing to follow Cleveland's example. The commissions report will deal with the needs of the era in this respect, and its statistical summary in the federal courts, their success and failure, are expected to be a landmark in the development of reform.

The needs of the American court system have been told many times. The investigating group decided that nothing should be spared to make this final presentment of the case definitive. The following men, commanding the highest respect of bench and bar, were called upon to frame the program of inquiry:

Dean Clark himself; Robert M. Hutchins, president, University of Chicago; Dean MacMurray of the University of California law school; Prof. Edmund M. Morgan Jr., Harvard University law school, and Owen J. Roberts, since named to the Supreme Court. Much of the actual work is in the hands of Prof. W. O. Douglas, Yale law school. It might be added that two preliminary studies have been made—one of the federal courts in the New York City area and another of court congestion on a general basis by Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr.

Criminal procedure in American courts is considered to be antiquated, cumbersome, archaic; calendars become congested; cases wait months and years for trial; when trial comes, witnesses have moved away, lost interest, evidence has disappeared, new prosecutors have been named; police have been transferred.

It is conceded that, to be effective, justice must be swift and sure, rather than severe. Long court delays defeat justice—they make it that much easier to practice crime with profit. Crime flourishes because crime pays. The present American court procedure, nearly all observers agree, is one of the chief mechanical instruments which can be improved in the war on crime.

Scandals associated with the lower criminal courts are being dragged into the light in New York. The decline of these courts probably began in 1850 when a system of elected, short-term judges was instituted. At first the resulting incompetency did not matter much. But with the pressure of modern conditions, the inefficiency of these courts became of cardinal importance. In many cities these judges are regular politicians, making their reëlection race every year or so; in some cities their campaign funds are actually raised by subscription from those who practice, or have litigation before them!

A milling crowd ordinarily surrounds the average magistrate's desk, and 10 feet away it is impossible to hear him. There is little, if any, order, decorum, or judicial dignity; respect for law and confidence in the courts themselves are lost under an administrative system where justice appears to be carried on by whispered communications with politicians, prosecutors, and the like.

The Grubb investigations will deal with these matters and, besides presenting conclusive figures on court congestion, will point to the need of taking the bench out of politics, of restoring the common law independence of the judiciary both from individuals outside and also from the clutch of restrictions imposed by state legislatures, which have tied the hands and gagged the mouths of many judges.

Recall of Marines Moved in Senate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, and W. H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, offered resolutions yesterday in the Senate initiating steps for the recall of American marines from Nicaragua.

Mr. Johnson's measure called for transmission by the State Department of all documents in its possession relating to the use of marines in Nicaragua since 1924, and Mr. King's resolution called for the immediate evacuation of all American troops from the Central American country.

Withdrawal Indorsed

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 6 (By U. P.)—Senator King's proposal for withdrawal of United States Marines from Nicaragua was praised editorially by the conservative newspaper El Comercio yesterday. "Everyone in Latin America knows that Senator King is right," the editorial said. "Immediate retirement of the marines would be a diplomatic act on Washington's part which would be appreciated throughout the continent."

United Campaign Urged

MANAGUA, Nicar., Jan. 6 (AP)—President Jose Moncada, of Nicaragua, believes it would be unwise to withdraw American marines from the country at this time, he told the Associated Press yesterday.

The President said he would like, however, to insure additional coöperation of Nicaraguans with the marines in an effort to stamp out banditry.

'Midnight'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The Theater Guild presents "Midnight," a melodrama by Claire and Paul Sifton. Staged by Philip Moeller. Setting by Woodman Thompson. Beginning Dec. 22, 1930, at the Guild Theater.

The Siftons have composed a sardonic play, something after the manner of Galsworthy, indicating how circumstances alter cases; and how abstract a thing is any human notion of pure justice. "Midnight" shows how Edward Weldon, average good citizen, upholds the law as foreman of a jury in a homicide trial. Every sort of pressure is brought by press and public in an effort to induce Weldon to join in an appeal for a reprieve. He refuses, believing he has done his duty. Then the problem is brought home to him. His daughter Stella repeats the act of the condemned woman. Weldon is crushed. He babbles ruefully about crimes done in the name of justice, but allows a politically ambitious district attorney speciously to hush up the affair. Further implied are arguments against capital punishment, though these are left for the spectators to frame according to their own viewpoints.

This play belongs to the type that tortures its main character. Weldon is constantly on the rack of suspense. In the writing of this part, the authors have put an impossible burden upon the actor, Frederick Perry. In the quieter moments, when he has time to show processes of thought and feeling, he often strikes a clear strong note. But when inner and outer events begin to hammer Weldon as with the fire from machine guns, the actor can only resort to grinding, pumping delivery of Weldon's irritation and distress, and his alternations between collapse and hope. However far Mr. Perry fell short of meeting the inhuman demands of this high-tension rôle, he gave to the limit of his best in the service of a non-stop theatrical machine designed to roll up a mounting emotional effect upon the audience.

This play offers no escape from the staccato beat of the times, but an extension of it. In concentration it provides within the theater the very pressure of the day, with now and then a loosening in the form of scenes of comic relief supplied by some chattering relatives who drop in for a second and third act visit. Francis Pierlot, as one of these relatives, offers a grateful touch of soft geniality in the midst of this evening of clang and stress. As the other relative, Maude Allan provides a contrasting accent of detachment.

In rôles possible for players to compass, Glenn Anders and Linda Watkins strike top notes. Mr. Anders by sheer power carried many scenes where the plot did not allow him to reveal clearly the motives of the reporter who had wormed himself into the Weldon house to watch the emotional processes of the jury's foreman on the night of the execution. Again and again Mr. Anders held the stage by his ability to do right by a thinking part. Miss Watkins indicated with aching force Stella's absorption in the mysterious youth whom she was meeting outside. Later she carried off searchingly the girl's hysteria and quivering recoil.

Mr. Moeller has wrought well in staging this play, attaining to a racing pace in the delivery of the words that reflect the inner tempo of the story. Often several persons talk at once. Half a dozen nonessential characters in the background remain there, barely allowed to become articulate. The theater seems always to turn a corner when, instead of merely projecting a welter of picturesque events, it simultaneously offers, as in "Midnight," "Five Star Final" and "Roar China," an interpretation of those events.
E. C. S.

Women Protest Giving Jobs to Men

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Dismissal of women at the present time to make jobs for men was vigorously protested by a delegation from the National Woman's Party who called on President Hoover yesterday.

"We affirm," said the party in a list of resolutions presented by Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, national chairman, "that at this time of unemployment, no woman, married or single, now employed, shall be required to give up her job to a man; that women's opportunity for work should not be limited by dismissing them from night work; that for anyone to arrogate to himself the right to limit women's work implies the assumption of the inferiority of women to men, a doctrine we resent; that any attempt to carry out a plan of dismissal of women, either through legislation or by regulation, will be opposed by the National Woman's Party; that the present treatment of employed women necessitates the immediate passage of the equal rights amendment, which declares that 'men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.'"

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk.
5:15 NBC, Perry Tiffany, guest speaker; Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "The Rinso Talkie."
5:45 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 Dance orchestra; vocal and instrumental soloists.
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:30 NBC, Soconyland sketch; "The Coming of Margie."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; Jack Shilkret's Orchestra.
8:30 Slayton-Learoyd Orchestra; Helen Barr, soprano; investment sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Musical Magazine"; soloists; concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Phil Dewey, baritone; male trio; violin quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout.
11:05 NBC, Duke Ellington's orchestra.
11:30 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; road report; time; weather.
6:03 Statler organ, Manuel DeHaan.
6:15 NBC, Harold Sanford's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, "Topics in Brief."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Sentinels Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, "Laws That Safeguard Society."
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 Popular program.
8:45 Musicale.
9:00 NBC, Household Evening Program; Percy Grainger, pianist; orchestra direction of Adolphe Dumont.
9:30 "Death Valley Days"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Pioneers; mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:30 "World Tour"; Recorded program.
11:00 Time; weather.
11:04 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Uncle Ben and his Merry Friends.
5:45 Dandies Orchestra; time.
6:00 Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Shepard Stores Modernists.
6:30 Merrymakers Orchestra.
6:45 "Composers' Portraits."
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:30 Lynn Newsboys Scholarship Fund program.
7:45 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, United States Coast Guard Band; "Activities of the United States Coast Guard."
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Browne and Llewelyn, vocal duo; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Blackout Sketches; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Philco Symphony Orchestra; Maurice Martenot's "Sound Wave Instrument"; piano soloists.
10:00 CBS, "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:15 CBS, "The Gypsy Trail"; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen gossip; soloists; ensemble; orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
11:30 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Howard Lanin and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Quincy Musical Hour.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Organ recital; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
2:10 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Mary Hale Martin.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Symphony Orchestra.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Album"; soloists; orchestra.

CITY COUNCIL ACTS ENJOINED BY COURT

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 6 (AP) — The Rhode Island Supreme Court issued an injunction last night rendering inactive the Woonsocket Board of Aldermen and Common Council. Writs were served on the five aldermen and the 15 councilmen when they met.

The court enjoined the city government from "acting in any way" until the legality of the election in the Fifth Ward last November finally has been determined," and "until further order of the court."

UNION HEAD SEES SPUR TO ART IN 'CANNED' MUSIC

(Continued from Page 1)

is bound to come sooner or later under any circumstances. The force of economic circumstances and the natural desire of the public to have originals, rather than substitutes of any kind will bring it about; but musicians fear this evolutionary process may take so long that music itself will suffer seriously in the meantime.

The film producers themselves are doing a good deal to promote the rebellion against their devices. Whereas a year ago there were about 250 musicians employed in the Hollywood studios in producing musical effects for sound films, there are now about 125—half the number. Instead of using orchestras of 65 to 75 musicians, the producers are now using small combinations.

The public is not going to take long to discover that it is being hoodwinked, and when it does it will certainly resent it. Moreover, theatergoers are going to resent that they are forced to pay in the motion picture theaters as much for "canned" music as they did for genuine music before the spurious substitute was forced upon them.

Thinks Public Turning

This resentment actually is being shown in some sections of the United States, particularly in districts where there is little other form of amusement than motion pictures. As soon as a demand becomes strong enough, silent films again will be produced. Those houses that install the silent films together with a good orchestra are certain to take a large part of the business away from the houses that retain only the "canned" music. The law of supply and demand will take care of the rest, and the musicians again will find employment in the theater.

I do not expect that the sound film will be abolished, although the comparison that has been made to the introduction of other mechanical devices is hardly a fair parallel. The spinning jenney, the cotton gin and the thousands of mechanical devices that followed the steam engine, to relieve man of toilsome labor have, on the whole, enriched man's enjoyment of life. But by no stretch of the imagination can it be said that the sound film has done this. The substitute has been degrading in most instances and has been forced upon the public because the public was helpless. There may have been some novelty attraction, but this has largely worn off now and the public would much prefer living music.

Where Work is Pleasure

Besides that, the playing of music is not toil to the musician in the same sense that weaving is toil to the weaver, or making shoes to the shoemaker. The good musician is an artist and loves his art. With it he is able to conceive and bring forth the finest emotions and sentiments of the human heart or mind. It gives him a power over others that is exercised only for their good and he is regarded as a friend of society—not an exploiter of it. To relieve him of his occupation is not relieving him of burdensome toil, for, on the whole, he enjoys his labor.

That is the real reason he cannot be suppressed by any mechanical device. He will find a way to express himself and to obtain the appreciation and support of the public. And the "canned" music of the motion picture houses is supplying the pressure which is sending him to the people he needs in an effort to prove his worth. I do not see how such an effort can result other than in a great enhancement of musical appreciation throughout the world and the eventual defeat of the machine to the greater glory and triumph of musical art.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7

Talks

"Academic Tree Sitters" (WJZ—T). William M. Lewis, president of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. 5.

"Trails of a Journalist" (CBS—T). D. Thomas Curtin, former war correspondent in Russia for the London Daily Mail, Northcliffe paper. 5:45.

John B. Kennedy (WJZ—T). Weekly five minutes. 6:35.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). News interpretations. 6:45, 8.

"Science in the Headlines" (WEAF—T). High spots in field of natural science much chronicled in the news, by Maurice Holland, director Science Advisory Committee, 1933 Chicago World's Fair. 7:15.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). William Hard. 7:45.

"The Public Utility Industry"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (WEAF—T). W. A. Jones, president National Electric Light Association, in "Old Counsellor" period. 9.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Light classical vein. 8:05.

Emery Deutsch and his Vagabonds (CBS—T). Four characteristic pieces. 7:45.

Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra (CBS—T). Principally music of Couperin, French composer, arranged by Fritz Kreisler. 8:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Classic dance forms. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Lee Sims, pianist; Harry Kogen's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Half hour from Chicago. 8.

Welcome Lewis, Harold Van Emburgh, vocal soloists; "Bugs" Baer, newspaperman; orchestra (WEAF—T). Popular fifteen minutes. 8:15.

Mary McCoy, soprano; Reinald Werrenrath, Bill Hughes, baritones; Deep River Ensemble; piano duo; male chorus; orchestra (WJZ Chain). Varied hour. NBC Pacific hour, 9.

Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra; interview of "Rube" Goldberg (WEAF—T). 10:30.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Howard Marsh, tenor; concert orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (WEAF Chain). Musical comedy and operetta review. 8:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). "Down East" partners. 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

"The Threshold" (CBS—T). Columbia's experimental drama period. 10.

Service Band

United States Marine Band (CBS—T). 8.

Characteristic Music

El Tango Romantico (WEAF—T). Fifteen minutes. 7.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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Mrs. Ruth Bloom, Bronx, New York City.
Ellen H. Kauffman, Rosemount, Pa.
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ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Mountain Ash

AT ALL seasons the mountain ash is a distinctly beautiful tree. Even in winter its glossy, gray-hued bark and slender upreaching main branches give it a trim, distinguished appearance.

Soon after its feathery, compound leaves appear in May, dense groups of small white flowers open to make a truly ornamental display against the green foliage. But not until September or October is the mountain ash at its best; then heavy-headed clusters of small orange-colored fruit ripen until they become deep red. These continue to hang upon the tree until well into the winter, unless hungry birds dispose of them earlier in the season.

This tree does not belong to the ash family, as might be assumed from its name; but its compound, ashlike leaves impelled some botanist to so classify it in early days. As mountain ashes naturally seek high altitudes, or northern parts of the temperate zone, this preference has been responsible for the first part of its common, descriptive name.

Along the northern shores of most of the Great Lakes, especially Superior and Huron, this native tree flourishes, usually on rocky hill slopes, or along the borders of swampy land; but it may not attain much more than shrub growth.

The European species, known as rowan tree, is frequently used for decorative landscape work, and often may be found growing as high as 30 feet. This variety is likely to be the one you may be familiar with in city parks or about other planted areas.

A Word a Day

Anticipate

"Anticipate" and "expect" are often cited as exact synonyms, but there is an important difference. The latter merely looks forward to the event; the former looks forward with such confidence or certainty that some degree of the expected pleasure or sadness is experienced. One who anticipates anything, then, forefeels it.

There are meanings other than "to have a previous view or impression of, to foresee, to foretaste," of course. There is the sense of "to do, or deal with before another, to preclude by prior action," as "they anticipated the court's decision and filed another writ"; also that of "to do or introduce before the proper time," as, "the audience anticipated the climax and walked out." In these cases the Latin roots *anti*, "beforehand," and *capere*, "to take," are clearly borne out.

An-tic'-i-pate is accented on the second syllable; sound first *a* as in hat, each *i* as in it, *c* as *s*, second *a* as in late.

"They anticipated the pleasure of the trip to Boston."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

Rutland Herald: Every person has at least one book in him, and, generally speaking, it ought to remain there.

Philadelphia Bulletin: When we consider how many millions would be required to unravel the traffic tangle, it looks as though it might be cheaper simply to abolish traffic.

In Lighter Vein

Back to the Land

"What do you think of the back-to-the-land movement?"

"Well, the only place I ever observed anything like it was a bathing beach when it started to rain."

A Boatman

"That new man on the varsity crew is a fine chap."

"Yes, he's a gentleman and a sculler."—*White Mule.*

Arranging a Transfer

He boldly asked her father for his daughter's hand.

"Certainly, my boy," replied Pa, promptly. "Take the one that is always in my pocket."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Oh, Yes!

The humorists seem to have forgotten the millionaires who worked their way through the war by taking subscriptions to powder magazines.

A Quotation for Today

IF YOU have time to waste do not waste it on those who have not.—ANON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Days and Cyrus

Atlanta, Ga.

DAYS and Cyrus, two young Negroes, were employed in a coal yard. Days had been with the company several years, but Cyrus was a newcomer.

The men were equally good as laborers, but when the season approached that the business demanded it, it was customary to reduce expenses by laying off those who had been in the employ the shortest time; therefore, Days was to be retained and Cyrus dismissed.

Before the time arrived for the change to become effective, Days approached the manager and said: "You see, Boss, it's dis way: Its kinder ha'd to git a job now, and Cyrus, he ma'led. Got a wife and three chillen, and I ain' got nobody but myself. Let Cyrus work three days a week and me work three days and den all bofe of us got a half a job steady, and ketch what we kin the rest of the week."

It was so arranged and thus he divided his loaf with his brother.

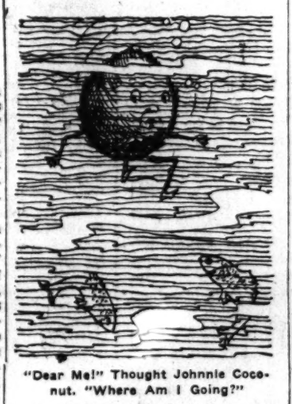
The Children's Corner

Johnnie Coconut Has an Adventure

JOHNNIE COCONUT fell off a big, tall palm tree, plump into the ocean. Down he went and several goggle-eyed fishes rushed up to see if he was something they could eat.

"Oh, my," thought Johnnie Coconut, "where am I going?"

When he had gone down far enough, he began to come up. He came up so fast that he thought he was going straight up into the sky, but when he got to the top of the water, he didn't go any farther. There he lay and rolled over and over.



"Dear Me!" Thought Johnnie Coconut. "Where Am I Going?"

A big wave came along and smiled at him, and then he set Johnnie Coconut up on his breast and away he went. They went up and then down, and a wind came and blew them up high and the wave tossed Johnnie Coconut out on a rocky island. "Good-by," said the Wave. "I should like to go with you, but every time I try to run up on the beach Mother Ocean pulls me back."

Johnnie Coconut lay where the wave had tossed him, and the wind blew on him so hard that it turned him over and he fell into a hole down between some rocks. There was a little dirt there and it felt so warm and nice, and the wave kept throwing his warm spray on him and kept him nice and moist.

After a while Johnnie Coconut went to sleep and slept a long time. When he woke up he did not feel the same as when he went to sleep. "I wonder what has happened to me?" he said aloud.

"I can tell you," answered a voice.

Johnnie looked around, and there was his friend, the Wave, that had thrown him up on the shore.

"You went to sleep and the moisture and warm sunshine made you swell up and a long sprout grew out of you and bored down into the soil and formed a root and another part of you reached up toward the sun and formed some green leaves. Now you are not a nut at all now but a young coconut tree."

Johnnie felt very proud of himself that he was such an important thing as a coconut tree. He grew and grew until he was seven years old and quite tall. Then he found that a lot of lumps were forming on his branches. He wondered what they were until his friend, the Wave, told him that they were new coconuts.

From that time on, Johnnie Coconut grew nuts and let them fall into the sea and his friend the Wave played with them and tossed them to and fro and they were carried away to distant lands and grew into trees just as Johnnie had done.

One day some natives came along in a boat and landed on the island where Johnnie Coconut grew. They climbed up by the aid of ropes, and cut down a number of coconuts and also many of his big green leaves. They were very happy over their find and Johnnie Coconut was happy, too, that he could be of service to the natives.

From the fiber covering of the nuts, they made rope. From the milk inside the nut they had a delightful drink. From the small leaves and fiber, they made mats to lay on the dirt floor of their huts, and the small mats made good trays for serving their food. The large leaves they used to make a roof for their homes.

Johnnie Coconut felt so happy that he had been of such service that he rattled his leaves in the wind. This was his song. The big Wave heard him and said, "Now, are you not glad that I tossed you up on the island, instead of allowing you to stay with me and play in the ocean?"

The Adventures of Waddles

A TINY CAR AT BREAK OF DAY CAUSED ME TO LINGER ON MY WAY;
A WEE SEDAN WHOSE COURSE WAS PLANNED WITHOUT A CHAUFFEUR'S GUIDING HAND.
A MIDGET PLANE NEXT PAST ME FLEW WITHOUT A PILOT. THEN I KNEW
BABE LUMKINS, WHO WAS UP AND DRESSED, WAS GIVING HIS NEW TOYS A TEST.

Odds and Ends

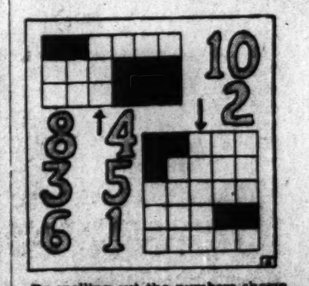
Library of Congress

The past year has been the greatest in book additions to the Library of Congress, with a gain of 196,632 volumes, or more than 22 books added every hour in the year, including Sundays and holidays.

Consumption in the United States

While the inhabitants of the United States comprise only about one-seventh of the world's population, they use 36 per cent of the coal, 56 per cent of the rubber, and nearly 70 per cent of the petroleum.

Numbered Animals Puzzle



By spelling out the numbers shown, and placing their names in the proper spaces, you will find, indicated by the arrows, the names of two animals.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Country Puzzle: China.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorial Board

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

"Our Children Are Hungry"

IT IS not without misgivings that Americans read of the reconvening of Congress. Fifty days of the short session remain. Matters of vital import to the well-being of the nation await action. But talk in Washington and in the newspapers centers on politics. Antagonism between the Senate and the President, debate over the constitutionality of Mr. Hoover's encouragement of railway consolidation, the Norris-Lucas imbroglio, argument over the need of a special session—such are the great "issues" which seem to be engaging too many lawmakers' attention.

Indeed, it would appear that some legislators will use up a good portion of the present session discussing whether there should be another after March 4. The nation is in no temper to tolerate such bickering and backbiting. The market for political palaver was never lower. No overproduction is likely to arouse popular disgust so quickly as a surplus of partisan oratory at this time. Legislators who think of the next fifty days as a propitious opportunity for building the political fences of 1932 will find themselves sadly mistaken. Good politics right now is the eschewing of politics.

Despite some unnecessary fireworks, Congress has made a good beginning in the handling of needful relief measures. Continued celerity is imperative. Federal action will not of itself remedy the unemployment situation, but passage of several of the measures now before Congress for promoting governmental coöperation would help. And a disposition on the part of Congress to deal with essential legislation promptly instead of partisanly, patriotically instead of politically, would itself encourage the country.

Members of Congress who have any doubt how the people are thinking might well read the story from Arkansas of the 300 or 400 desperate men and women, who, impatient with technical delays in the provision of relief, left their drought-impoverished farms and invaded a town, demanding food and threatening to take it by force. This is an extreme case of mistaken methods, and not to be encouraged, but congressional procrastination and jockeying are the very things which will encourage such "direct action."

Congress has authorized drought relief. But in America today there are vaster problems, equally imperative if less emotional, which cry out for statesmanlike attention, and the Arkansas farmers' appeal can stand as a symbol of other urgencies. Every long-winded speech, every attempt at selfish obstructionism might well be interrupted by their cry: "Our children are hungry!"

The Larger Settlement

THE predicament of the city of Beverly, Mass., where many of the influential citizens are petitioning for abandonment of the airport because of excessive noise and other drawbacks, typifies some of those matters of squaring accounts that the machine age must expect to deal with as mechanical inventions demand a larger place in human society.

Beverly is not the only city to have airport problems, nor is the airplane the only machine to raise new difficulties. Radio loudspeakers in close-living neighborhoods, automobiles on congested highways, noise in city streets are only some of an immense mass of problems with which humanity has set itself to cope, and so slow does the process of assimilation seem that charges are sometimes leveled at the machine of "conferring small material blessings with one hand, while conjuring away priceless spiritual ones with the other."

Perhaps the greatest hindrance to adjustment has been the belief that everything new must be of unqualified value to the world simply because it is new, and that therefore it should be driven to the limit. This belief can be as mistaken as the opposite sentiment that nothing new, because it combats the convictions of the past, is desirable. Inventions, like persons, may require time to find their most useful sphere of activity. It may not be best for every town to have an airport, nor for every householder to possess a radio. To force them to do so, either by law or public opinion, would be neither wise nor productive of general benefit.

The unsoundness of such a philosophy is clear if only from the tendency which it has involved to disregard the Golden Rule. The "pushy" person, introducing changes and novelties, has often been allowed to ignore the injuries and dislocations he occasioned on the ground that his innovations represented progress. Yet the man who sees progress mainly in mechanical improvements cannot with justice claim to be a better agent for true progress than the man who seeks progress in tranquil meditation. For true progress depends for its validity on thought, and thought thrives in peace and tranquillity.

In practice the problem that arises is, how shall the new mechanical aids to living take their place in society in such a way that they afford all the good of which they are capable and cause the minimum of annoyance and injury? How shall, say, the airplane be placed at the disposal of those who can profitably use it without disturbing the peace and security and value of the homes in its vicinity? Or when, if ever, can an amplifier carrying a voice to all within a radius of three miles be used to advantage of the community without inflicting counterbalancing harm?

The solution will be found far more certainly and expeditiously if the innovators give more consideration to those whose interests they disturb, and if all concerned look well ahead before accepting a serious innovation into their midst on permanent lines. Airplanes may soon fill the air. Are they to be allowed to fly indiscriminately over the face of the skies, or are there to be areas reserved for quiet residential communities where the stir of swift-moving objects will not distract? Some such considerations attend the development of every new contrivance.

If these matters are not settled voluntarily by the good sense of a self-governing public, they will be more forcibly settled as humanity learns the barrenness of existence devoted entirely to speed, noise and self-assertion, and submits to a higher law that puts "happiness above pleasure, honor above success, and kindness above selfishness."

Benefits Beyond Billions

WHEN Comly Rich, a Philadelphia lamplighter, back in 1831, applied to the newly organized Oxford Provident Building Association for a loan wherewith to buy a house out of his meager salary, he probably little realized that he was the initial investor in an enterprise which was to spread over all the United States until, a century later, its resources would be reckoned at $9,000,000,000, with separate associations numbering 12,340 and responsible for financing one-quarter of all the homes in the nation.

As he went his monotonous rounds, touching his tiny torch to the street lights and considering the boon his new-bought home would be to himself and family, his sentiment was probably more of wonder that this good fortune should have touched his lowly sphere than of realization that the new association had made it possible for him likewise to light a torch to thrift, home and coöperation.

Yet, on January 3, when some 1000 communities celebrated by dinners, radiocasts and pageantry the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the first building and loan association in the United States, those three elements of national well-being received even more emphasis than did the surprising statistics which told of the remarkable success of the plan.

It is gratifying to know that during the last year, when so many of the nation's industries were writing their annual reports in red ink, American building and loan associations increased their resources by some $400,000,000. But this figure is doubly impressive when one considers that behind it are thousands of modest wage earners who, through meeting the monthly installments on their shares, have learned the lesson of thrift; and that all over the United States homes are being erected, workers are being employed, dollars are rotating, communities are growing, families are gaining in self-respect, and the labor turnover is being stabilized through the opportunity afforded people of small means to own their own homes.

Like many other institutions which Americans are likely to look upon as peculiarly their own, the building and loan idea originated in Europe. The first building society in Great Britain was organized in Birmingham in 1781, and the most outstanding modern development of the plan in that country is seen in the popular "garden cities" which comprise whole communities of homes financed by the mutual loan associations. In Germany similar organizations, known as Baugenossenschaften, perform a like service for the wage earner. Other nations have likewise utilized the idea, and wherever operating successfully its attendant benefits have exceeded the financial service it is designed to perform, through lessening improvidence and increasing the independence and stability which come from home ownership.

The prediction has been made that a century hence the resources of American building and loan associations will have reached $50,000,000,000, and those in other countries will have increased in like proportion. To interpret that amount in terms of wise thriftiness, communal self-respect and mutual interest in a world grown smaller and more interdependent—the world of 2031—would probably show the actual sum the veriest pittance compared with the benefits represented.

Britain's Twopenny Press

THE decision of the London Daily Telegraph to reduce its price from 2d. to 1d. is not an isolated event in English journalism. Not long ago the Morning Post, experiencing sharp competition in both circulation and advertising, took the same course. Leading provincial papers like the Manchester Guardian and the Yorkshire Post, which are still issued at 2d., are known to find difficulty in maintaining their old position against the competition of popular rivals. Until now the Telegraph has been the only daily paper published in London—except The Times, whose position has always been unique—to retain the higher price, and with it something of the appearance and the methods which distinguished the famous Victorian "penny papers." (The penny and halfpenny prices before the war corresponded to the twopence and one penny of today). It is generally assumed that, in adopting the price of the popular dailies, the Telegraph will sooner or later be forced to fall into line with them in other respects.

There is little doubt that the failure of the supposedly "high-brow" newspapers in England corresponds to an actual and profound change in public taste. The position is due not merely to unwillingness to pay the high price. Still less is it due to dislike of information about serious subjects. It arises from a different conception of public affairs and a new relationship between writers and readers.

The change was beginning thirty years ago. The early success of the halfpenny Daily Mail was regarded as the first big effort to bring daily journalism into the homes of the masses. But it was more than that. It was the first big effort to make journalism human—to talk the language of the heart as well as the head—to write of public affairs in terms which the people could understand.

When long-established penny papers like the Daily News and the Daily Chronicle came down to a halfpenny and dropped the longwindedness and the formalism of the old tradition, they were able to show that the new method was not dependent on extreme sensationalism. It rested on a realistic appreciation of what concerns and interests average men and women.

It has been customary to group British daily journalism into three classes (1) that of the solitary Times, a sort of daily reference book always at hand; (2) the other twopenny papers, appealing to the educated middle classes, and (3) the penny papers, appealing to all the rest. This distinction between the second and third was false. The actual difference was that between a tradition fast becoming obsolete and the modern disposition, to which nothing human is alien.

The future of the British daily press seems likely to be divided between The Times on one hand and what we may call "modern journalism" on the other. "Modern journalism" will tend, and is tending, to improve. The disappearance of the twopenny papers will be not altogether a disadvantage; for a place will have to be found for their seriousness without their prolixity, in popular journalism. The time is believed to be ripe for a great improvement in quality and tone among some at least of the great penny papers. If they become, as they were in Victorian days, the next alternative to The Times, at least some of them, without sacrificing vivacity, will respond to the needs of that ever-growing element in the nation which is serious and discerning.

Caliphate Issue Revived in Turkey

POLITICAL observers do not take too seriously the attempt to restore the Caliphate in Turkey. However great may have been its dimensions—and it was undoubtedly more widespread than the fragmentary reports would indicate—it evidently lacked such leadership as would have given it force. Outside of the haranguing of the populace by dervishes in the neighborhood of Smyrna, and the subsequent clash between the military officials and the villagers, the movement apparently took no serious form. In this respect it resembled the revolt of Sheik Said five years ago.

Ever since the abolition of the Caliphate in Turkey there has been a feeling in certain Moslem quarters that the disintegration of Islam had begun, and that some steps would have to be taken to prevent its disappearance as a moral force in the world. This feeling has grown as the separation between church and state in Turkey widened. But apart from the ineffective protest of the Aga Khan against the position of the Caliphate several years ago, nothing of consequence has been done. If the question of the future of the Caliphate gave way before the tide of nationalism in Turkey, it has done so no less in India, and the scattered elements of Muhammadanism elsewhere have, generally speaking, allowed the agitation to subside.

The Smyrna outbreak has failed to make headway. The stern measures initiated by the Government at Angora checked the revolt at its inception. But the disturbance goes to show that the struggle between the old and the new in Turkey, as expressed in multifarious forms in Angora and Istanbul, has broadened to include Smyrna, and may yet prove a very unsettling factor in the Republic over which Mustapha Kemal Pasha virtually rules.

"Breakfast for Two More"

PRESIDENT HOOVER did a characteristically human thing when he invited two strangers who were waiting outside the White House on New Year's Day to shake hands with him to come in and share the presidential bacon and eggs.

Versions of the affair differ slightly, but the one that sounds most probable ascribes a certain haziness of detail to the account which the two informal guests gave afterward. They were suddenly summoned by a White House policeman to come inside. Wondering, they followed, and immediately found themselves being introduced to a justice of the Supreme Court, to one of Mr. Hoover's private secretaries, to a Cabinet member—yes, and to the President of the United States himself! And they all sat down and had breakfast. Is it any wonder that after the amazing transfer from the bleak prospect of Pennsylvania Avenue to this warm and historic sanctuary, they were somewhat confused as to just what occurred? One of them was inclined to think he ate eggs; was, in fact almost positive he had eaten eggs. At any rate he had eaten with Mr. Hoover. Of that there was no doubt whatsoever!

Probably the incident touched the imaginations of millions who would not have been stirred by a vastly bigger presidential decision relating to economics or government. A very human man lives at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue (which happens to be the White House). The man happens also to be the President, but he is Herbert Hoover first. Many of the President's political friends are known to feel that he should see to it that the intimate details of his life and personality are publicized. They argue that readers are eager for such matters and that it is good politics. Mr. Hoover, however, according to close friends, has an instinctive repugnance to that kind of publicity.

At any rate, the New Year's incident was one where the human Hoover was fully revealed. The nation, on the whole, prefers a Chief Executive who clothes his private life in some reserve. Is it not enough that the President is expected on New Year's Day to shake hands with all those who present themselves at his home—all told, 6429 different people this year?

But because they are rarely reported, such occasional incidents as the two extra breakfast guests are all the more illuminating.

Editorial Notes

Reforestation seems due for rapid strides with the invention of a new machine which will plant 1500 trees an hour, handling anything from two-year-old seedlings to five-year transplants, at one-third the cost of hand labor. Even if you don't plan to buy one of these machines in the spring, you can at least plan on planting a tree or two of your own.

Government statistics just issued show that there were manufactured last year 242,374,080 gallons of ice cream, ices and specialties in the United States, valued at $288,615,000, or about two gallons per person. Is there any question now as to what is America's favorite dessert?

Wanted for 1931—a good, stout lock-up in which to confine speculative greed.

Lay Leadership for the Prohibition Movement

By STANLEY HIGH

PROBABLY America's most critical prohibition task for 1931 is to make articulate the nation's dry, but too widely silent, laymen. The machinery for that articulation may be in process of construction, but, up to now, it can hardly be said to have begun to operate. Until it does, the drys, in my opinion, will remain, as they now are, on the defensive, and the wets, because their whole scheme of organization is on an offensive basis, will continue to gain dangerously in strength.

Now, to believe that the dry cause requires, for its success, a wider enlistment of lay leadership is not necessarily a reflection upon existing dry organizations or present-day dry leadership. Nor does such a belief indicate—despite certain vitriolic letters I have recently received—that the believer in such an enlistment is probably backed by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. It is unfortunate that criticism of dry tactics seems so generally to be interpreted as a criticism of the dry cause. Prohibition, after all, is more important than the individuals or the organizations that brought it to pass.

* * *

In fact, the present question seems to me to be not whether existing organizations are indispensable, but rather whether, as now constituted, they are adequate. I think they are indispensable. I do not believe they are adequate. If they were adequate, prohibition would not, in my view, have fallen into its present perilous position. I believe it is imperative that the present dry organizations carry on, in the main, their present activities. But I believe it is just as imperative that those activities be supplemented—not supplanted—by others which can be undertaken, perhaps, through the existing organizations, but more probably in a new one.

The indispensability of the present dry machinery arises chiefly out of the fact that that machinery is designed to maintain the churches' support of the Eighteenth Amendment. In the final analysis, it was not the economic nor the social, but the moral convictions of the American people, the American church people to be exact, which furnished the drive that brought prohibition to pass. It is only the moral convictions of the American people which can provide a drive sufficient to maintain it. The establishment of effective prohibition requires, today, a crusade as definitely as a crusade was required in the days of Frances Willard.

* * *

Crusades—despite the nomenclature of one wet organization—are not made by economics. Economic reasons could never have seen America's pioneer prohibitionists through the years' long struggle against liquor. And economic reasons—however importantly they may bulk with the man on the fence—cannot provide the dynamic that the fight to establish prohibition still requires. This fact the wets readily concede. Wet assaults upon the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are ample proof of wet recognition that if these two organizations were put out of business, church support for prohibition would crumble, or at least disintegrate, and that the battle to restore liquor would, with that event, be largely won.

Any move that threatened or reduced the effectiveness of these two major groups could lead only to disaster.

The fact must be faced, however, that a vast number of convinced and potentially influential drys will not coöperate, or are not coöperating, with either the W. C. T. U. or the Anti-Saloon League. The reasons for their unwillingness are various. Many, probably most, of those reasons are ill-founded. But whether ill-founded or not, the fact of non-coöperation remains and requires consideration.

It requires consideration chiefly because it is a lay interpretation that the dry cause seems now most clearly to need. Prohibition was won in the school books of the nation. Few young people completed their grammar-school studies without becoming aware of the relationship of liquor to themselves, personally, and to society. It was but a short and a logical step from that awareness to the translation of it into terms of industrial and economic life. The case against liquor was clearly stated and widely understood by and in terms of the America of 1910. Unfortunately, we have too generally allowed that 1910 statement to stand for the America of 1931. And it won't do.

Prohibition territory constantly was extended, before the Eighteenth Amendment, because the havoc of saloon liquor was so unmistakably pictured in terms of America's pre-prohibition social order. I believe that prohibition's effectiveness will be continually increased only when its supporters picture, just as unmistakably, the havoc of bootleg liquor in terms of America's post-prohibition social order. For that depicting I believe the dry cause needs the active coöperation of the men of affairs who are aware of the menace of liquor and have places of directive influence in the social and economic—as well as the moral—life of the nation.

* * *

This, perhaps, calls for a new organization—launched with the indorsement of organizations already in the dry field, but not necessarily directed by them. Such an organization would require, first, a national committee of the highest standing; secondly, a full-time national executive, with nationally established reputation; thirdly, state committees in every state and local committees in every fair-sized community. Granted that leadership of the most outstanding character could be obtained—and I have no doubt that it could—and this new organization could, at many points, strengthen certain activities of already working groups; it could provide—and this the dry cause needs imperatively—adequate and up-to-the-minute publicity material; it could sponsor a wide variety of gatherings designed to lift the level of discussion and of intelligence in regard to the real issues involved with the Eighteenth Amendment; it might lead in the establishment of a new and dry organization of young voters, upon whose shoulders the final responsibility rests for the settlement of this question.

The objection is made to this proposal that a lay leadership that was both active and significant could not be obtained. A dry leader remarked a few days ago that laymen were not more widely enlisted in the prohibition movement because they could not be stirred to accept places of leadership. If that is true, then the present peril to prohibition is much more serious than is ordinarily recognized. The wets have established lay organizations under outstanding lay leadership and with a lay-furnished dynamic have launched an offensive more effective than any before undertaken in the interests of liquor.

I should dislike to concede that the drys, if they determined to do so, could not bring about at least an equally significant lay movement on behalf of the outlawry of liquor. It is such a movement that dry strategy, in 1931, seems to require. Properly launched and led, a Citizens' League to Outlaw Liquor could, I believe, turn back this present wet drive, and by its own activities and its aid in strengthening existing organizations serve to maintain the Eighteenth Amendment and to increase the effectiveness with which its provisions are observed.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

SEVEN out of every ten Londoners are Cockneys—people born within earshot of Bow Bells, Cheapside, according to popular tradition—while 35,000 Russians, 31,000 Poles, 14,000 French, 11,000 Italians, and 9000 Americans help to swell the city's population. These figures have been compiled by Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith and an army of investigators who are now engaged in making an historic new survey of the life of the capital. But what has happened to the ambitious young men and women who used to dream of London as a city paved with gold, where they could rise to fame and fortune? They used to leave their towns and villages all over Britain and flock to the crowded metropolis. Forty years ago there were some 1,300,000 country-born people living in London, but today, despite the great increase in population, their number has fallen to 1,000,000. And yet the investigators have found that London is more prosperous than the rest of the country.

London's Population Changing

* * *

The question of "official forgetfulness" has been raised as the result of recent inquiries into the duties of a policeman stationed outside the London residence of Lord Carson, a former Cabinet Minister who retired from active politics some time ago. The regular patroling of this beat dates back from the time of unrest over the Irish question. But a Monitor representative was officially informed that the continuance of this precaution was not a case of forgetfulness! Some remarkable instances of guards stationed and forgotten have, however, been revealed. In the House of Commons, it is stated, an inquisitive M. P. once asked why a policeman was on duty in one of the lobbies. On investigation the only reason that could be discovered was that a constable had been placed there many years ago, during renovation work, to warn members of the wet paint. From Russia comes the delightful story of a cherished crocus. Catherine I, it is related, admiring an early crocus on the lawn of the Imperial Palace at St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) had a guard mounted at the particular spot to protect the flower from unwary feet. The order was not countermanded until 1914, when an economist inquired into the sentry's duties.

Forgetfulness and Policemen

* *

Horses and coaches are no longer sold in the yard of Aldridges, the famous old Horse Repository, but today this historic London landmark in St. Martin's Lane, dating back as far as 1753, is the scene of used-car auctions. The distinguished-looking sporting gentlemen of the coaching days, with their shiny silk hats, and the smartly turned out grooms and stable lads, have now given place to a motley crowd of motorcar dealers. At the sales, which take place every Wednesday, they roughly jostle each other for a closer view of some worn-out and antiquated car which is being offered for something like 10 guineas ($50). The auctioneer's hammer falls rapidly. No more time is wasted over selling a Rolls-Royce, whose paintwork was once matched by the livery of its chauffeur, than in disposing of an old fire engine to a milk vendor up from the country.

From Coaches to Used Cars

By contrast, St. Martin's Lane presented a stately scene in the eighteenth century on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when the sales were held. Bidding often proceeded from 10:30 a. m. to 7 p. m., with relays of about half-a-dozen auctioneers. The casual observer was quite as much attracted by the crowd as by the horses. Sam Wellers, of all sizes and ages, were much in evidence, with straws in their mouths and clean-shaven chins.

* * *

The chief forms of miniature golf have experienced a sudden and rather unexpected slump in London. But in their place has appeared a new form of indoor golf, concerned with driving instead of putting, which bids fair to outshine its predecessors in popularity. Models of dog kennels, waterfalls and bird cages are not a necessary part of the equipment for this new pastime. The player merely takes his stance in front of a large green tunnel, imagines himself on the first tee of his favorite course and "has a crack down the middle of the fairway." The ball travels into the tunnel and then round and round its coils until it drops, if a perfect drive, into the "par" hole. If not driven hard or straight enough it falls into one of the other six holes according to its momentum and accuracy. The par hole represents roughly 250 yards and the others range down to a seventy-yard "wuff." The inside of the tunnel is made of wire netting covered with artificial grass.

Who Can Make a Hole in Par?

* * *

A scheme to protect the area around St. Paul's Cathedral from building excavations likely to imperil its structure is now being considered by the City of London Corporation. Great relief is felt at the announcement of this step, for though Sir Christopher Wren's great masterpiece has just been restored at a cost of £450,000 ($2,250,000), the cathedral authorities have been warned that any tampering with near-by foundations might once more cause the huge edifice to become unsafe. Many of the leases of property in the near neighborhood will soon be ending and schemes for rebuilding are coming under discussion, so that it is recognized that now is the time to take action.

Still Safeguarding St. Paul's

* * *

A salary of £5 ($25) per annum will be paid to Lord Sankey, the present Lord Chancellor, for his services as High Steward of Oxford University, to which honorable, though hardly remunerative, office he was recently elected. His duty is to try members of the university for acts of treason committed within the proctorial radius. Hence the office is now really a sinecure. But it was not so in the days of Henry IV, who created it. There was, however, according to a contemporary writer, a case of high treason at Oxford as recently as the Napoleonic Wars. But the culprit was acquitted under the jurisdiction of the High Steward.

Will He Earn His Salary?